

# COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD

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NORMAN J. COLMAN, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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## AGRICULTURE.

### GET SHEEP.

It is getting to be pretty well understood that mutton is the best of meat; and the fact that it can be as cheaply made as any other, and more so, is a thing greatly in favor of raising sheep. There can be no loss where coarse-wooled, hearty sheep are kept, if the market for mutton is good—where the price is high, and the market of ready access. Of course the old breed must be thrown aside, for that has proved thoroughly to be worthless. The good breeds not only produce more wool and mutton, but improve, both in mutton and wool, in quality as well as amount. This improvement is rapid in the best blood. In New England, Ohio and other parts of the country, wool has doubled its weight per sheep in ten years—in some parts tripled the number of pounds. This, by care being taken, both in selecting stock, and in good keeping.

These two points are the grand points.—Upon them depends our success. We must have good kinds—and then treat them well: that constitutes the secret all over. The old breed (of the country) will produce clothing, will furnish mutton, such as it is, but give no profits.

Again we urge our farmers to secure sheep; secure the best (or at least good) breeds; and then, TAKE CARE OF THEM. They will do in almost any locality—on the hill, in the valley, on the prairie. Wool is destined, beyond any doubt, to bring high prices for years. This is the opinion of the best judges—and this is its look in every sense.

### BOX STALLS FOR HORSES.

Good horses deserve good care—and so, in fact, do all horses. Is it good care to tie a horse in a narrow stall, on a hard floor, where he cannot turn round, and there keep him day after day? Would not you become tired in thus remaining in one position? and do you not think the poor horse suffers—that his limbs ache and swell, and that disease occurs in consequence of not being able to stir about and give exercise to his limbs and muscles. And yet nearly all horses are thus confined. They are kept like men in the penitentiary, each one in a separate cell.

All this is wrong. It is unnatural. It is cruel. And no one who sympathizes with the poor brute will be guilty of thus torturing that noble animal the horse. Those who are about to build stables should provide better for him. And those who have already made common stalls, should alter them. Make large box stalls. Have them sufficiently high, so that they cannot jump out. Have plenty of light and ventilation. Don't tie them, but let them step about as they please. Their limbs will not then ache and swell—they will be free from blemishes. You will have the satisfaction then of looking at your horses with pleasure, and your horses will try to thank you even for the small liberty they enjoy. We say, then, for the good of the horse—for your own good, and for the peace of your conscience, make box stalls for your horses.

### [Written for Colman's Rural World.] MOISTURE IN RAISING POTATOES

In raising potatoes, there must be moisture in the soil, or there will be no potatoes. The potato is a moist fruit and requires copious draughts. We plant in new soil that is dry and mellow, and get our best potatoes. The reason is, the mellow soil absorbs moisture, and breathes; the air circulates through it and imparts vitality as well as fertility. This, then, acts in part as rain. The ground thoroughly worked, deeply mellow, is the thing for potatoes, though a potato will grow on a flat stone or in the grass, if covered with straw. But the point of deep culture in potatoes is this: moisture is obtained from below—and if there is an excess at top, it will readily soak away. This porousness of the soil is the medium which conveys moisture both ways. Hence, in many parts of the West, on the prairies, where the heat is great, and vegetation suffers from drouth, a porous soil is of the utmost importance. Indeed, it is the only thing that can mainly be relied upon, not only for the potato, but for all succulent plants.

Plant rather close, and you will not only get more uniform fruit, but your ground will be the more shaded, thus favoring moisture. If you hill them, do it only when the ground is moistened by rain, unless the season is a moist one. This, we believe, is pretty well understood by farmers. They have learned at least so much in favor of moisture.

### [Written for Colman's Rural World.] STEAM PLOWING.

That steam plowing will eventually be practiced on the prairies, there can be no doubt.—There is no place in the world where the advantages in its favor are so great. That each farmer will have a steam plow, is not to be expected. But where much land is used, and requires deep tillage, steam becomes a sort of necessity. It is so in England, practiced successfully by the Earl of Leicester. On light soils, where but little plowing is necessary, he thinks it doubtful whether steam will pay: but where deep, heavy culture is required, steam is just the thing, as it does the work well and readily—whereas, with a common plow, it would be difficult to do it at all. A repetition of the sub-soil plowing would not always be practicable—and in cases where the sub-soil is very firm, it would be almost impossible to do the work in time. Even, if by repetition we succeed, the time and labor will raise the expenditure (on a large scale) beyond what can be done with steam. Where large tracts of heavy land are to be worked, steam is the great agent to do it. Hence, our large farmers of the West, who withal are able, will find it to their advantage to secure this motor. It will plow to any depth desired. It will even answer, in a great measure, the purposes of drainage. It will secure dispatch, uniformity and concentration. A half dozen plows used by half that number of men, is a saving, especially at the present scarcity of labor. We presume steam plows will be introduced ere long.

All garden soil should be thoroughly pulverized to a good depth and made mellow.

### HOME-MADE LINEN.

The country is getting to raising flax again. Some for seed, principally—some for the fibre, to be sold to the manufacturer—the seed in this case also being a considerable item. But, besides this, there are many small patches which are intended for family use. The war brought this about. The writer knows numerous cases. The result is, you see people—farmers—dressed in linen during the summer. The flax is dressed by the men, and spun and wove and made up by the women. It is a common sight to see men go in a complete suit of linen—some made up with a good deal of taste, manufactured and made white. We see people go to church in this gear, and it becomes them. It shows not only enterprise—enterprise in the men as well as in the women—but it is cool and becoming.

But is this all? Not all. See what a saving there is! This suit cost nothing, only the labor—that could be done as well as not, “between times”—done in winter by the ready-handed sex, re-producing the old-time industry.

We hope it is not necessary to give directions how to dress flax, and how to manufacture it into cloth. This cannot have been forgotten yet, especially by the elder part of our people who have emigrated from the East, where the thing has been from time immemorial practiced.

Wherever the thing can be done, we urge our friends to sow a patch of flax, and work it into cloth. Now is a good time to think about it. Think how much clothing is saved by a linen suit in these hard times—how cool such a suit is. The industrious will bestir themselves.

### [Written for Colman's Rural World.] DRYING COWS.

Some cows give milk till up to the calving time—some plentifully, so that it is not easy to dry them—and here a great deal of evil occurs. The milk left to accumulate in the bag will hurt the bag; the loss of a teat is generally the case. Many owners of cows cannot account for this loss. Trace it back, and you will see it was in consequence of permitting the milk to remain in the bag. This will cake and cause inflammation, resulting in what we have mentioned. It is, hence, that our best cows are unfortunate in their udders. In drying a cow, especially one giving plentifully of milk, the milk every few days should be drawn from the udder. In a few weeks, there will be little or no milk secreted; the job then is performed. Be particular about this thing, and save your cows.

Wean your lambs early, so as to give your sheep a chance to recruit. They will thus be prepared, not only the better to withstand the winter, but to receive the male in the fall. Conception thus will be more certain, and twins the more frequent. The advantages are decidedly in favor of early weaning.

EGG PLANT.—The fruit of this plant is highly esteemed by many. The seed should be sown early, and transplanted into the open ground in early June, two feet apart; care should be taken to protect the young plants from the black fly.

### Sheep Shears.

Few people have any correct idea of the difference in saving by the use of good shears. It is profitable to get the very best that can be had. They should be of the best steel—and of medium length—the points not too sharp. The spring should not be too stiff—as the hand soon becomes weary. Experienced shearers will always select those having long blades.

Those who pay no attention to the kind of shears they use frequently mutilate the sheep and besides this they leave enough wool on their backs to pay for a good pair of shears in one season.

It is good economy to select the best shears, and see to it that they are kept sharp.

### BRAN MASHES FOR HORSES.

Many who keep horses, give them no change of feed. It is hay and oats all the time. Those who pretend to keep fine horses, we will not even suppose make a regular feed of corn. Farm horses, we know, are fed almost entirely on corn in the West. It may do as feed for a plow team—but certainly not for fine carriage or buggy horses. But horses, whether fed regularly on corn or oats, should have a bran mash at least once a week—and if twice all the better. It cools the system—it opens the bowels and cleanses and purifies them. It keeps the horse in health. It wards off the colic and other bowel complaints. There will be fewer horses dying with the bots, colic and similar diseases, if bran mashes are given weekly.

They are made by heating the water to the boiling point, and then pouring it on bran.—About six quarts of bran should be used for each horse. A couple quarts of oats may be put with the bran and a little salt, and the boiling water poured over all. When cool, feed to the horse. They should generally be given at night.

### BLISTERING.

N. J. COLMAN, Esq.: I have a horse lame in the coffin joints, and he has been lame for some time. Can you tell me what to do to cure him.

A. R.  
We cannot tell certainly what we should do—but presume we should apply a blister. We think this will effect a cure if rest does not. If there is any inflammation, a blister is the remedy. The best blister is made of one part of powdered Spanish flies, four parts of lard, and one part of resin. Put the lard and resin together, and melt them, and then add the flies. Apply this to the affected part. Keep the horse's head tied for a couple of days, so that he cannot bite and tear the part that is blistered. You may have to make two or three applications at intervals of three or four days. Apply oil to the blistered part after the blistering material has been on long enough—say twenty-four hours.

We treated a horse that had been lame for a long time, in this way, and soon effected a permanent cure.

We neglected to state that the hair should be clipped short where the blister is to be applied.

Get the praise of a man who is not afraid to condemn.



## Proceedings of the State Board of Agriculture.

Present—Dr. George R. Buckner, from St. Charles county; Hon. Gert Goebel, from Franklin county; Hon. Francis Kellermann, from Washington county; Hon. Geo. Husmann, from Gasconade county; Hon. Frederick Muench, from Warren county; Dr. L. D. Morse and Mr. Henry T. Mudd, from St. Louis county, and Mr. Barnabas Smith from Crawford county.

Absent—Mr. W. T. Essex, from St. Louis county, and Judge Chas. A. Newcomb, from Jefferson county.

The Board was called to order by Dr. Morse, and moved that the Hon. Frederick Muench be appointed President pro tem of the Board, which was carried.

The President pro tem on taking the chair, stated that the object of the meeting was to organize the State Board of Agriculture pursuant to an act entitled "An act for the encouragement of agriculture," passed at the late session of the Legislature, and presumed the next step was to appoint a Secretary pro tem.

On motion, John H. Tice was appointed Secretary pro tem.

The President stated that the Board was now ready to proceed to business, and the first thing in order was to effect a permanent organization.

On motion it was resolved that the President appoint a committee on permanent organization to consist of three members, whose duty it shall be to report permanent officers of the Board.

The President appointed Messrs. Buckner, Husmann and Kellermann to constitute said committee.

Mr. Kellermann called for the reading of the act under which the Board was acting, in order that the Board might know its powers and duties.

No one having a copy of the recent act as passed, the President said it was the same act as passed December 1, 1893, entitled "An act for the encouragement of agriculture," except changing the names of the incorporators, and the time for the meetings of the Board.

On motion the Board then adjourned to meet again at two o'clock, P. M.

### AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Board met. Present same as forenoon, and Mr. Essex, from St. Louis county.

Dr. Buckner, from Committee on Permanent Organization, reported for permanent officers: For President, Henry T. Mudd; for Vice President, George Husmann; for Secretary, L. D. Morse; and for Treasurer, Frederick Muench.

Dr. Buckner stated that these nominations were made from members of the Board, because there was a diversity of opinion whether the Board could go outside of its members for officers.

Report received and committee discharged.

Mr. Mudd declined the nomination, and amongst other reasons assigned for declining, because the law required the President of this Board to act in certain important matters in conjunction with the President of the State Horticultural Society, and being President of that Society, made it incompatible, in his judgment, to combine the two offices in one person.

Dr. Buckner moved that Mr. Mudd's declination be accepted, which was lost.

Dr. Buckner then moved that the nomination of Mr. Mudd for President be unanimously confirmed, which was carried.

On motion the nomination of George Husmann for Vice President was unanimously confirmed.

Dr. Morse declined the nomination for Secretary, stating that his official duties required all his time, and made it impossible to attend to the duties of Secretary and offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Board that it has the power if it thinks it advisable, to choose a Secretary of the Board, who is not a member of it, and has no vote in it.

Which resolution after mature consideration was adopted.

On motion of Dr. Morse, the Board then proceeded to ballot for Secretary, which resulted in the election of John H. Tice.

On motion of Mr. Mudd, the nomination of Frederick Muench for Treasurer, was unanimously confirmed. Mr. Muench then conducted Mr. Mudd, the President elect, to the chair.

Mr. Mudd on taking the chair, returned his thanks to the members of the Board for the honor conferred on him, stating that it was well known to the members that he had not sought it, did not desire it, and it was forced upon him against his protest. He believed that the Board contained other members who were competent to discharge the duties, and do more for the success of the cause, than he could. But his opinions being overruled by the action of the Board, he had to acquiesce, and assumed the duties and responsibilities of the station, with the determination to do according to his abilities, the best he could.

The President then stated that the first business in order, was to classify the members according to their term of service, according to the requirements of the law.

On motion of Dr. Morse, it was resolved that ten ballots of paper, corresponding to the number of members of the Board, be prepared and numbered from one to ten inclusive, and that in drawing any member who has drawn an even number shall be entitled to the long term, and those members drawing odd numbers shall be entitled to the short term of service.

The drawing resulted as follows:

For the long term: Messrs. Buckner, Essex, Morse and Smith.

For the short term: Messrs. Goebel, Husmann, Mudd, Muench and Kellermann.

The undrawn ballot being No. 10, Judge Newcomb was declared to belong to the long term class of members.

Dr. Morse submitted a blank form prepared by Willard C. Flagg of Illinois, for gathering agricultural and horticultural statistics, by sections.

On motion of Dr. Buckner, it was resolved that a committee of three members be appointed by the President to prepare a blank form for gathering agricultural and horticultural statistics.

The President appointed Messrs. Buckner, Kellermann and Smith to constitute said committee.

On motion of Dr. Buckner, Dr. Morse was added to said committee.

On motion of Mr. Kellermann it was

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed by the President, whose duty it shall be to prepare by-laws for the government of this Board, also to inquire into and define the rights and privileges of ex-officio members, and report at the adjourned meeting of this Board.

Messrs. Morse, Goebel and Husmann were appointed said committee.

Dr. Morse offered a resolution to have questions prepared so as to elicit statistical information, which was referred to the Committee on Forms for Agricultural and Horticultural Statistics.

Mr. Muench submitted a resolution to have a special session of the Board in Jefferson City during the first week of the adjourned session of the Legislature.

Mr. Goebel submitted an amendment to substitute Hermann for Jefferson City, and the time the second day of the Hermann county fair, in September next.

Mr. Kellermann moved to indefinitely postpone the resolution and amendment, which was lost.

The amendment of Mr. Goebel was then carried, and resolution as amended adopted.

On motion of Mr. Kellermann, it was

Resolved, That the Secretary inform the Agricultural Department at Washington of the organization of the State Board of Agriculture of Missouri, and solicit such plants, seeds, &c., as the Department may have for distribution.

Dr. Morse submitted the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the President appoint a committee of three, to report upon the best measures to establish a permanent agricultural fund and drafting a bill for that purpose to be submitted to the Legislature at the adjourned session.

Messrs. Morse, Buckner and Essex were appointed said committee.

Dr. Morse read from the act that section which requires the Board to report to the Legislature; defines what is to be reported, "and to give a general view of the condition of agriculture throughout the State accompanied by such recommendations—including especially agricultural education—as they may deem interesting and useful;" and concluded by submitting the following preamble and resolutions:

WHEREAS, The mechanic arts and agriculture are so nearly related in practice, and so mutually dependent, that the best interests of those engaged in both those pursuits, demand, so far as possible, the education of pupils designed for these pursuits, to be conducted in association with each other; and

WHEREAS, The practice of agricultural associations, whether the term "mechanical" has or has not been attached to their title, has ever been to encourage in an equal degree the mechanical arts with arts more purely agricultural, by the payments of premiums and otherwise; and

WHEREAS, The expression of opinion by every public convention and every organized body which has discussed and considered this subject for the past twenty years in the various States of the Union, has been uniformly and strongly in favor of preserving an intimate association and entire unity in the educational training of the pupils referred to; therefore,

Resolved, That we hereby endorse and adopt the opinions and principles referred to, and insist that to divide the endowment fund granted by Congress and appropriate it to two or more institutions, which shall provide but in part the departments and course of study contemplated by the act of Congress approved July 2d, 1862, will be not only a palpable perversion of that grant, and in direct violation of its clear and explicit terms, but will defeat and destroy the crowning excellence of an Industrial University worthy of the State and the nation.

Resolved, That we hereby, in the most deliberate and positive manner, recommend and urge the honorable Senate of Missouri to pass and adopt the bill to establish the "Missouri Agricultural and Mechanical College," substantially as passed by the House of Representatives.

The subject was discussed by Messrs. Muench, Morse, Kellermann, Husmann, Mudd and Smith.

The only diversity of opinion was in relation to a mining school. Muench, in his remarks, said he wished not to be understood as depreciating a mining school; he had no question of the utility, and even necessity, of such a school. But to have one worthy of the name, would cost more than Missouri can afford to give. One good mining school would do for the whole United States, and such a one ought to be established by Congress.

On motion of Mr. Smith, the preamble and resolutions were referred to a special committee of three to report at the next adjourned meeting.

The President appointed Messrs. Smith, Kellermann and Morse said committee.

On motion of Dr. Buckner, the Board then adjourned, to meet again at seven o'clock, P. M.

### EVENING SESSION.

The Board met.

Present—Messrs. Buckner, Kellermann, Husmann, Morse, Muench, Newcomb, Smith and Mudd President.

Absent—Messrs. Essex and Goebel.

The subject of establishing county agricultural societies was taken up and considered.

On motion of Mr. Kellermann, it was

Resolved, That Judge Newcomb be requested to write an appropriate address to the people of the State, urging them to form county agricultural associations in every county of the State, and report the same to this Board at its adjourned session.

On motion of Dr. Buckner, it was

Resolved, That when this Board adjourned, it adjourn to meet again at ten o'clock, A. M., on Tuesday, the 28th inst., at St. Louis.

On motion, the Board then adjourned accordingly.

JOHN H. TICE, Secretary.

**SHEPHERD DOGS.**—The feats that have been performed by Shepherd dogs are remarkable.

A well authenticated account exists of the performance of one belonging to Robert Middlemist, an old Scotch shepherd, residing in New York. One of the flock had gone astray, but he tracked it for more than a mile, where he found it in another flock of over forty head—picked it out unaided—and after a toilsome effort drove it home, without any assistance.

This dog was once exhibited at the New York State fair.

## BREEDING TROTTER HORSES.

(M. H. REED.) In selecting a stallion to breed from, we cannot recommend that size should be the chief object of attention. Compactness of form is the first requisite. Get the most strength and power possible in the least space. Size, of course, is important—but form still more important. Large horses frequently lack toughness, wiriness. We think breeding from well tested and good blooded trotting stallions, will pay you better than to breed from running stock. A fast trotting horse will always sell at a high price, and his value will be in proportion to his speed. This is not so much the case with running horses. If they are a few seconds slow, they are worthless on the track, though excellent for other purposes.

There is such a thing as breeding trotters.—The success of R. A. Alexander has been wonderful in this respect. He has turned out some splendid trotters from his celebrated stallion Pilot Jr. The Messenger, Membrino and Bashaw stock is celebrated for trotting qualities. Look at the colts from Hambletonian. They are the fastest we have, and have been bred especially for trotters. Among these we may name George Wilkes, Dexter, Shark, Bruno, Guy Miller, and dozens of others. A new era in horse breeding is dawning, and we think it will pay you well to consider the subject of breeding trotting horses.

Of course, as much depends upon the mare as the stallion. She should have more size—or rather more length. Still, her form should be compact—legs short, and she should have fine action. None but the best mares should be bred from, if you wish to establish a reputation as a breeder.

## THE APIARY.

### BEE-HOUSE.

ED. RURAL WORLD: Please give me the best plan of a Bee-house and oblige a SUBSCRIBER.

The best plan is to build one about a foot square inside to contain the bees, and the necessary honey to support them and raise the brood. Then have a cap to fit tightly on this, in which the boxes (whether of glass or wood) are to be placed to receive the surplus honey. Of course, have openings in the boxes to connect with the hive. Let the end of the "house" resting on the plank on which it is placed, be bevelled to a sharp edge all round, so as to leave no harbor for the moth to deposit her eggs. Scatter these "houses" all around the yard (the wider apart the better), so that they will not be so easily destroyed by the moth. If all are placed in a row, the moths all assemble there and work vigilantly to increase their progeny, and the bees will fall a prey to their persevering attacks. When the "houses" are scattered, the moths are less numerous and are kept at bay. Like an army, to be effective, they must be in strong force.

Still, they must when scattered, even, be watched attentively. If the moths effect a lodgement, they must be cleaned out.

It is useless to undertake to keep bees unless you give them constant attention. Skill is just as requisite in obtaining a large crop of honey as a large crop of grain.

Bee-houses, as commonly understood, are nuisances. Bees live out all winter in good hives (say an inch thick) without any trouble. We have never lost a swarm of bees by being killed by the cold, and have never given a swarm any protection whatever in winter—the bees remaining out just where they were all summer. In Bee-houses, the bees will rob one another, and get into the wrong hives, and are given no peace on account of the number of moths assembled at their headquarters.

The production of honey is one of the most profitable branches of rural industry, and we desire to encourage it. Still, we wish to deceive no one—and tell every one that an apiary will not take care of itself—that it needs one to watch and care for the bees, to see that the boxes for surplus honey are put on and taken off at the proper time, and to destroy the moth whenever it effects a lodgement.

**CURE FOR CORNS IN HORSES FEET.**—Pear down the hoof carefully, cutting it out as much as possible without making it bleed. Then put on some muriatic acid and the cure will be effected.

## EDITOR'S TABLE.

**ADVERTISING AND PURCHASING AGENCY.**—Our friend, J. S. Williams, has established an Advertising, Collecting and Purchasing Agency—in fact, just such an agency as has been greatly needed for many years in this city, and we congratulate those who may wish to avail themselves of so great a convenience, that in Mr. Williams they will find a capable, upright and fair dealing man in every particular—one upon whom they may implicitly rely.

An acquaintance with Mr. W. of 12 or 15 years, justifies us in thus highly recommending him. He will procure advertisements for such of our cotemporaries as may secure his services; collect claims against our citizens for persons at a distance. Last, but not least in point of economy and convenience, he will be prepared to purchase anything, from a lady's bonnet to a mowing machine. We are confident Mr. Williams' enterprise will be properly appreciated and liberally patronized.

### THE FRUIT CROP.

Up to this time (April 1), the prospect of the fruit crop is very flattering. Some few of the fruit buds of the peach have been killed—but if many more had been destroyed, it would have been better for the fruit. People will not take time to thin it properly, and if Jack Frost will do it, he deserves great credit. He generally, however, makes a wholesale business of it, which of course we object to—but if he will always act as prudently as he has thus far this season, we shall bestow nothing but praise upon his labors. Apple, pear and cherry trees are all loaded with live fruit buds, and we have every prospect of an abundant crop of all kinds of fruit. The season is backward, which is also favorable.

### A FOUNTAIN.

ED. RURAL WORLD: Please tell me how I can make a cheap fountain in front of my house? There is no water rising higher than the yard near my residence. G. S.

Belleville, Ill.

A cheap fountain can be made by getting a cask—the larger the better—and putting it in some out-building or behind some wall and set it up as high as you can—the higher the better—and then connect a lead pipe to the bottom of the cask and bury it under ground a foot or two and lead it to the place where you want your fountain. You can now make your fountain as you choose either play in spray or large jets. Rock work should be connected with such a fountain. If a pump is close to the cask to fill it with ease, it is an important object attained, as it will greatly lessen the burden of filling it.

### Apple Tree Borer.

ED. RURAL WORLD: Will you please inform me what is the best wash for apple trees, to prevent the ravages of the borer, and when it should be applied. L.

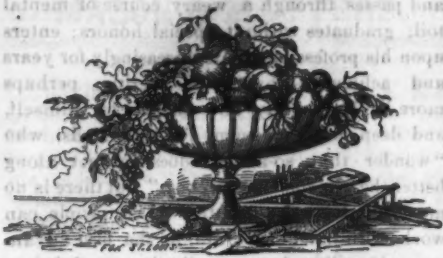
[ANSWER: Strong soap suds. Apply from the middle to the latter part of May. Two or three good washings of soap suds during the season will be highly beneficial to the tree—but apple trees will suffer but little if any from the borer if thoroughly washed at the time above specified with strong soap suds.]

### THE DELAWARE GRAPE.

We regret that this grape, which stands so high at the East, fails to give satisfaction so generally in the West. Not only on account of its being a slow grower and quite unproductive is it disliked—but more particularly is it condemned on account of its tendency to the leaf blight. This is its worst defect. Thus far it has not escaped this malady in the West a single season. We regret to chronicle this fact—for the fruit, when fully ripe, is delicious—standing at the head of hardy grapes. We are glad it succeeds elsewhere, better than here.

We have received a letter from a person named M. B. Wilkerson, inclosing subscription money for six months, but the post-office is not given, consequently we shall be compelled to wait until we hear further. Any of our readers who know him, will be kind enough to inform him.





## HORTICULTURAL.

### PLANTING GRAPES WITH CORN.

We have many inquiries in regard to the cheapest and most profitable way of setting out and working a vineyard till it comes into a bearing state. Many desire to know if some crop cannot be grown in the vineyard for a year or two, to pay the expenses of working it.

We will answer these inquiries in the present article. The cheapest plan of setting out a vineyard and working it the first year in some paying crop, is to select some suitable ground and plow it deeply three or four times—the oftener and the deeper, the better. Select some field not liable to wash, as elevated as possible—though this is not indispensable; free from stumps, so that there is no obstruction to plowing the ground all deeply and thoroughly. Ground lately cleared of trees is not fit for grapes, because the roots prevent deep cultivation—an indispensable accompaniment to successful grape culture. Harrow the ground fine. Lay it off in rows and cross-rows 8 feet apart, so that they may run, if possible, North and South, and East and West. Dig large, deep holes for the vines, and plant them with great care, having the roots covered five or six inches with lively, rich soil, and leaving a couple buds of the cane just above ground.

The vines should be planted before the buds begin to push—say the first of April, in this climate, or sooner, depending upon the season.

The first of May lay off the ground for corn in rows, four feet apart—that is opening a slight furrow midway between the rows of grapes both ways. Now plant your corn four feet apart, as in common field culture, only omitting to plant a hill where the grapes are planted.

Go into the field in proper time with the cultivator and hoe. Work the corn both ways all summer with the cultivator—or, what is better, the Knox Horse Hoe—not running so deep as to interfere more than you can help with the roots of the corn, and you may rely, not only upon getting a big crop of corn, but a large growth of vine. We have seen this plan practiced with success even where cuttings were used instead of rooted plants. The corn seemed to shade the young plants from the intense heat of the sun, and to be beneficial. But we recommend all to use rooted plants, instead of cuttings, for they need great care and are difficult to make grow in the vineyard. The ground however must be stirred the greater portion of the summer. The corn will not suffer as many would suppose if the cultivator is not allowed to run deep. The corn will pay for the cultivation of the ground richly, and if the plants are good and strong, some fruit may be had the second season. No crop should be cultivated after the first year.

We have recommended to set the rows 8 feet apart, as our most profitable grapes should be set that distance, such as the Hartford Prolific, Concord, &c.

Many think there is a great mystery in planting a vineyard—but it is very simple, and anyone who can plant corn, beans or potatoes, can plant a vineyard. And one object of our Journal is to simplify grape culture, so that every man can raise this delicious fruit and make his own wine, and know that it is the pure juice of the grape.

### The Price of Wire for Fencing.

In reply to a letter from O. Hannon, Esq., Nebraska City, we will state, that annealed wire, No. 9, is worth 16½ cents per lb. in small quantities. Where 500 lbs. are taken, it can be had at 14 cents per lb. A pound of No. 9 wire will make a rod in length. No. 6 or 7 wire would make a more durable fence.

### WHITE WILLOW.

ED. RURAL WORLD: Seeing, in the columns of your paper of Feb. 15, a letter from J. T. H. of Bethany, Mo., anxiously inquiring in regard to the suitability of White Willow for fencing, I give my experience. Six years ago, Logan Sleeper, of St. Louis, sent me enough to set two rows twelve inches apart, a quarter of a mile long. Some was set in a swamp and others on moderately elevated ground. I attended to it as precisely directed. It grew luxuriantly, and the first year it bid fair to prove what it was recommended to be—that is to make a good fence and wind-break. I bent some of them as directed, and every one I did bend died. After the third year, cattle were turned in the field, and contrary to L. S.'s report, ate them, and kept the young sprouts from growing. Since then, they have had full sway. They yet stand, almost ceasing to grow, and are greatly in the way. I would give a great deal if they were removed—but I think it an impossibility to kill them.

In conclusion, I would state that some of the ground was precisely the kind recommended as suitable, and was tended according to directions—but for me it has proved more than useless. I do not know the persons who are now selling it, and, consequently, am not actuated by selfish motives; but I think I shall do J. T. H. a favor, if I advise him to "touch not, taste not, handle not."

W. M. B.

Bowling Green, Pike Co. Mo.

[Written for Colman's Rural World.]

### MISSOURI SEEDLING FRUIT.

There is much fine seedling fruit in our State that should be known and attended to, and is too much neglected, and the originators, with their history are passing away. We desire to direct especial attention to this matter, as bringing out fruit of fine quality, and peculiarly adapted to our soil and climate, and could name a dozen which ought to have their histories written now, as tending to save much perplexity to the pomology of Missouri.

I will set the example by naming

AUNT SUSAN'S FAVORITE.

The history of this variety we give. In 1834, Mrs. Susan Tippet, of Cedar Grove, St. Louis county, received some apples from a negro man from the neighborhood of St. Louis. One of these was rather large, of fine appearance and quality; yellow, with a fine red cheek. Good fruit being scarce at that period, she planted the seeds of this apple (three or five in number). Only two came up. The one, when it fruited, bore a yellow apple, about the size of a persimmon; the other, the apple in question, was, for many years called Philip's tree, from her first son being just at the age to love apples when the tree came into bearing—good, early apples in particular.

Its large size and superior quality, and ripening at the best season for drying, gave it a great reputation as a drying fruit, and it sold for 25 per cent. above other dried fruit.

Judge Tippet, an ardent admirer of fruit growing, grafted four trees in his orchard. The original tree has since died.

When the writer came to this district, he heard an apple talked of among the friends of the family as being the famous fruit of Aunt Susan.

It has gained quite a reputation as a fruit and tree, and was formally named "Aunt Susan's Favorite," by the Meramec Horticultural Society. The tree is healthy, hardy, of a fine form, good grower; regular, evenly, moderate bearer; fine, round, open head; rich, dark foliage.—Fruit large; color yellow, with stripes of red, flesh, white, sub-acid, juicy, very pleasant; core, small; form, round, slightly flattened; calyx, small. Admirably adapted as a market fruit, green or dried, and highly valued in the family. Season, August.

W. MURK.

### PASTURING ORCHARDS.

Allow me to give what I consider the best way to treat an orchard after it has been seeded to grass; that is to pasture it with sheep. They seem just fitted for the purpose, as they remove very little from the soil that is not returned; they eat what apples drop early because of worms, together with the pests themselves, and keep the grass down short, making

it good picking up the fruit. I know by my own experience and the testimony of observing and practical men, that trees will thrive and bear large crops of fruit, almost free from knots and worms, when sheep are allowed to run among them until the fruit begins to ripen—while other orchards that have been mowed will make only a small growth, and produce only second or third rate fruit.

1. Grass and vegetation of all kinds (except the trees) should be kept down as short as possible.

2. All that grows in an orchard, except fruit, should be returned to the soil.

3. Trees should be allowed to branch low in order to shade the ground under them and keep grass from growing.

I find that apple trees with branches just high enough for sheep to go under, do much better than those trimmed up four or five feet.

The above remarks refer to bearing orchards—of course, young trees demand and receive cultivation, or else die.—Ez.

### NATIVE THORN HEDGES.

N. J. COLMAN, Esq.—Dear Sir: I have just received a letter from my friend Pennington about the thorn, he says that:

"For some years past an insect has injured the thorn-berries so much that it is difficult to get good seed, and that consequently not much thorn hedge has been set out in the vicinity for some years. Two modes of germinating the seed are followed:

1. Place the berries in a box, and cover with sand in the fall. Let them be exposed to the weather during the winter. During the succeeding spring and summer, they should be frequently stirred and kept damp. The next winter they should be again exposed, and the second spring planted and treated as the Osage.

2. Feed the berries to a cow kept in a stable with a tight floor. Preserve the manure, and in the spring scatter it in furrows and cover lightly. The latter mode is preferred, as thereby a year is saved.

The after treatment is the same as with the Osage, except that the Thorn must be always LAID, as described in his article, in your issue of March 1, p. 34.

It takes twice as many years to perfect a Thorn hedge as one of the Osage.

With earnest wishes for your success,

I am yours most truly, F. B. S.

Monroe, Mo., 10th March, '65.

### TRUE MUSHROOMS.

ED. RURAL WORLD: As I hear every year of persons being poisoned by eating what they suppose to be mushrooms, which in reality are not, I do not know as I can do a better service to some of your readers than to tell them how to distinguish them. The mushroom properly cooked is an excellent dish, and there ought to be no uncertainty about its genuineness.

The mushroom can be distinguished by its gills. They are of a pinky red, turning to a liver color. The flesh is white, and the stem is white, solid and round. If you sprinkle salt on the gills, and they turn black, they are the true mushroom—if they turn yellow, they are poisonous. False mushrooms have an astringent, disagreeable taste, and turn blue when cut, and are moist on the surface. True mushrooms grow in pastures, while false ones grow in clusters in woods on stumps of trees, &c.

St. Louis Co.

J. M.

[Reported for Colman's Rural World.]

### Meramec Horticultural Society.

EUREKA, March 2, 1865.

The seventy-sixth meeting was held in the School House, Eureka. President Harris in the Chair.

The subject for discussion was: "The best manner and time of Clearing and Shrubbing land."

The Secretary suggested to distinguish the best manner of clearing timbered land for vineyard, for orchard and for general farming purposes. It has been a fault in discussing the preparation of the soil for vineyards and orchards, that reference was generally had to old land; but we wanted now to find how a man could best go into timber and prepare his land, reclaiming it from the timber.

L. D. Votaw: Had cut down the timber and shrubbed the land and planted out an orchard that had grown well for several years; but the land went into other hands, and the orchard was sown in oats from year to year and pastured down by hogs and cattle. The trees seemed to have suffered from their subsequent treatment—not their original planting.

M. Sledd: Had grubbed most in the spring; he thinks, from the frequent trials, that it is best to break in June with either a heavy team or a Jumping Shovel Plow, plant in potatoes, and the next year in corn; the stumps then die out and the plow will lift them out easily; thinks tall stumps die soonest. Would call tall, full waist high.

L. D. Votaw: Had been engaged in clearing land all his life; my time would be in July, August till

middle of September; and the stumps dry out and do not sprout, but they generally last longer in the ground. As to grubbing, don't believe in it. Put five to eight yoke of oxen into a strong plow and cut out the stumps; there is much in knowing how to manage the plow to give it full effect in cutting out the roots. In such timbers as black walnut and white oak, the stumps will last longer in the ground if cut in summer—but they do not sprout. Such trees as red oak, black hickory, linn, maple, &c., will continue to sprout for four years if cut in spring, or winter; but, in the end, the stumps die out sooner than if cut in summer, and if cut high they die quicker than low—but you have an everlasting sprouting. We should sprout in August. It is better not to cut the sprouts at all in the spring, unless very large; at least till after the leaves come fully out.

Jas. L. Bell: The rising of the sap does not depend on the roots. I had some black walnuts cut for saw logs and hauled to the mill; in the spring the bark parted from the wood as easily as if they stood in the forest, and they peeled clean. I had some locust trees that had to be cut out on account of sprouting. I labored with the sprouts for years without eradicating them. I tried cutting them in August, and got rid of them at once.

L. D. Votaw: When a small boy on my father's farm, I had a regular job cutting down asafra sprouts; still they grow from year to year. When I got the farm an old man told me to cut them out when the moon was in sign of the heart in May; I did so, and they all died, and were clean out the second year, and have continued so for years. The persimmon sprouts are rather worse than the asafra, and they were also killed out in the same manner. There was a large three-forked cotton-wood. The old man said if it was notched that day it would kill it. I told him to try it; he cut a notch in it as a boy would do in a sugar-tree, to drink the sugar-water—and the tree died. It was about the middle of May. Some days after I tried a small cotton-wood, and notched it, but it did not die; I had ultimately to notch it all around, and deeply, and it died. When I went to open my farm in Jefferson county, I had about four thousand sugar trees to kill; old Louis Schultz told me to belt them when the moon was in the sign of the heart in May. I turned in a lot of hands, and not a tree so belted put out another leaf. I have tried it often since. The leaves may put out, but the tree dies. I have often notched sugar-trees four inches deep, and they put out leaves for three or four years. When I commenced clearing on my present place, I cut off sprouts or timber I wanted deadened in the dark of the moon in August.

President Harris: I have heard it said, there is a time in May when you can kill all the sprouts with a knife.

Jas. L. Bell: An old man, in Cooper county, told me that there is a time in May in which if you injure a tree it will die; he found out this in marking out a road—every tree blazed died.

M. Sledd: Remembered the cutting of the asafra sprouts on Mr. Votaw's farm quite well.

L. D. Votaw: Cut out with a plow and six yoke of oxen all stumps eight inches and under; he did that on Dr. Beall's land in 1858 at \$6 an acre, and it paid; did it in 1859 for Mr. Pelton on the hill above Eureka for \$8 per acre. Have broken land in many places in Jefferson and St. Louis counties, with the plow and oxen, but there is some land in the neighborhood of Kirkwood that beat him—running white oak.

Jas. Shields: With us, among the hills, breaking up land without grubbing is given up entirely. It cost from \$6 to \$13 to grub the land and burn the brush.

Mr. Fendler: Is grubbing clean, commencing at the bottom of the hill taking it clean out.

The Secretary had planted apple trees in shrubbed land, making wide holes and breaking up the land as the stumps decayed; sprouted in August; and preferred bruising off the sprouts with "pow" or head of the hatchet instead of cutting off with the face. Had some land trenched two and a half to three feet deep at a cost exceeding \$300 per acre. The timber was cut off first; bored the heavy stumps and blasted with gunpowder. Has tried sulphuric acid, it helped the decay of the stumps much; in about two years they can be drawn out easily. In preparing land for a vineyard in the timber, would trench, manure and drain at once; would select the piece of land to operate on, and set stakes at each end of the proposed lines of drain; open the land in the line of the drain, taking out every tree and shrub with the top on; on getting the length opened to the desired depth, would lay down the tile in the bottom and proceed as in ordinary trenching, till the place for the next drain; holds it essential to enrich with muck, straw, corn stalks, leaves, or sod, by mixing with the sub-soil—without this, the benefit of trenching is not permanent. The clay of our soils becomes solidly packed, suitable openings have to be arranged for the drains—the precise manner depending on the form of the land. Have seen land grubbed by the month that cost \$36 to \$50 an acre; thinks \$300 an acre about the cost of preparing as mentioned. Regards it a great mistake to think of planting out a profitable and permanent vineyard without thorough preparation.

Jas. L. Bell: Seven years ago had a place for 60 vines trenched and enriched at a cost of \$260 an acre.

President Harris: This is the true and best manner of preparing land, and has the advantage of being alike available for working in summer or winter.

Jas. L. Bell: There is no doubt stumps rot out quicker when cut in winter than in summer.

F. Jacobs: Land for ordinary purposes will be best cut in summer and grubbed in winter.

President Harris: Finds, for ordinary purposes, the land cleared off and broken up with the "Jumping Shovel Plow" does very well; has prepared some in this way for tobacco during the last two seasons.

Fruit Committee Reported: On the table fine samples of Jonetun by Wm. Harris. Also a sample of Red Currant Wine of 1863 from Mrs. Dr. Beall—an excellent article, maintaining the flavor of the fruit in great perfection. Also, a sample of Maple Syrup from Mrs. Dr. Beall, of the highest character that has been seen by any member present, many having been brought up when maple sugar and syrup and honey were their only sweets.

The Executive Committee reported as a subject for next meeting: "The best time for cutting timber to secure its preservation." Adopted.

The President announced the next meeting to be held in the School House at Allenton, on the first Thursday in April. WILLIAM MUIR, Secretary.





## TO MY WIFE.

BY JOHN ROLTON ROGERSON.

Thy cheek is pale with many cares,  
Thy brow is overcast,  
And thy fair face a shadow wears,  
That tells of sorrows past.  
But music hath thy tongue for me—  
How dark so'er my lot may be,  
I turn for comfort, love, to thee,  
My beautiful, my wife!

Thy gentle eyes are not so bright  
As when I wooed thee first;  
Yet still they seem the same sweet light  
Which long my heart hath nursed;  
They have the same enchanting beam,  
Which charmed me in love's early dream,  
And still with joy on me they stream,  
My beautiful, my wife!

When all without looks dark and cold,  
And voices change their tone,  
Nor greet me as they did of old,  
I feel I am not lone.

For thou, my love, art by the same,  
And looks and deeds thy faith proclaim:  
Thou'gh all should scorn, thou wouldst not  
blame,  
My beautiful, my wife!

A shadow comes across my heart,  
And overclouds my fate,  
When'er I think thou mayest depart,  
And leave me desolate.

For, as the wretch who treads alone  
Some gloomy path in wilds unknown,  
Such would I be if thou wert gone,  
My beautiful, my wife!

If thou wert dead, the flowers might spring,  
But I should heed them not;  
The merry birds might soar and sing—  
They could not cheer my lot.  
Before me dark despair would rise,  
And spread a pall o'er earth and skies,  
If shone no more thy loving eyes,  
My beautiful, my wife!

And those dark eyes have shone through tears,  
But never looked unkind;  
For shattered hopes and troubled years  
Still closer seem to bind  
Thy pure and trusting heart to mine,  
Not for thyself didst thou repine,  
But all thy husband's grief was thine,  
My beautiful, my wife!

When at the eventide I see  
My children throng around,  
And know the love of them and thee,  
My spirit still is bound  
To earth, despite of every care;  
I feel my soul can do and dare,  
So long as thou my lot dost share,  
My beautiful, my wife!

[Written for Colman's Rural World.]

## ALFRED TENNYSON.

Tennyson is, no doubt, the most distinguished poet of the language living. But that he is the truest poet, the most genuinely poetical, is another thing. No poet of his day has added so much original, and, at the same time, sterling matter, to English literature, as he. He is consummately refined and discriminative; he is learned, and highly cultivated, but, as Emerson justly remarks, factitious. He is, we may say, eminently so. There is little of the flow of soul which distinguishes some other poets. He is not the poet of feeling, of emotion, or great passion—though the latter he intimately understands; but he never expresses himself fully in this respect. There is something that prevents a free escape. In "Locksley Hall" we have one of his best manifestations; the sentiment is fine, and the subject well handled. But there is evidence it was not written at one sitting; that it is made up of different exercises: in a word, to use a severe phrase, that it is patchwork. It is the way with this poet, judging from his poetry. It is clearly the case with "Maud," with "Morte D'Arthur," the "Gardener's Daughter," and others. He polishes, he splices, he revises. We should judge he kept a memorandum to jot down the good things that he meets; and when he has enough of a kind, he splices them together, and gives them a name. In a word, his poems are threads on which his beauties are strung. In this respect he resembles Dickens. There is little or no plot; the good things are merely put together and exhibited. In themselves they are first water jewels. There is no poet that can be quoted by bits with so much advantage as

Tennyson, and who is therefore more a storehouse for pilferers. As soon as he leaves his natural (or acquired) vocation, and attempts something out of his vein, he gives us what any common poet can equal. Thus "Dora" is one of his weakest efforts—an effort to be plain and common—just what Tennyson is not. "The Princess" is a contrast to this. It is in Tennyson's best vein, and represents his faults and his merits. The "Charge of the Light Brigade," was written it seems on the spur of the moment, and sent to the press without much revision. Afterwards the revision took place; but the public condemned it, so it was in part restored again to the first heat, not all; there has a real improvement been made in some of the lines; but the poem on the whole has suffered by the "improvement." It is more correct, but less spirited. The first was more a history of the "Charge," the latter an attempt at effect.

Tennyson is the poet, not of the million, but eminently of the few—of the few refined and cultivated minds. His poetry therefore sells to a small extent; just the reverse of Byron, from whom he differed entirely, he has no sympathy with that poet. You cannot trace anything of Byron in Tennyson, but you can much of Shakespeare—not direct plagiarism; his art hides any such appearance. If there is any one quality that represents more than any other, Tennyson proper—the natural cast of his mind—it is in his descriptions. No one describes like Tennyson; no one has the tone, the atmosphere, that he has. It is a tone that reminds you of moors, and solemn aquatic birds.

He is in love with gloomy fields, and always goes "athwart them," a favorite ward of his. His "Mariana" is a good example of this—one of his studies.

There is nothing sounding about Tennyson. Byron is all sound and tone; so are Milton and Thomson. Tennyson's collected poems are a jewelry shop. No one appreciates jewelry so well as he. It is because his poetry and his mind are cold, clear, correct—and, to mention one of his favorite usages; alliterative, speaking of the great award of King Arthur, he says: "Then quickly rose Sir Bedivere, and ran, And, leaping down the ridges lightly, plunged Among the bulrush-beds, and clutched the sword, And strongly wheeled and threw it. The great brand Made lightnings in the splendor of the moon."

In a page back, he says of this sword: "For all the haft twinkled with diamond studs, Myriads of topaz lights, and jacinth work Of subtlest jewelry."

Tennyson avoids the common track of poetry. This seems to be his study. Hence, originality—or at least its appearance—is a striking quality with him—aimed at by him. But, unfortunately, it also takes him out of the pale (pail) of humanity—not but that he betrays much of the flavor of the race. He cannot very well help that, posted up as he is and cultivated. But he only reflects it by glimpses. A continuous stream of our common humanity, is not one of his sins, whether from a fastidiousness of taste, or from a lack of the "necessity of his nature." But the language needs Tennyson. A great nook is filled by him. If he doesn't sing like a bird, he does what also is necessary—he digs in the mine, and presents us with gems. But Tennyson does not always dig his precious things; he takes them from other sources—from the Shakespeares and Goethes; but he re-cuts them and sets them—and the obtaining is better than the setting. Most of these gems, however, are born to him; it is the setting that is artificial; he is wholly incompetent to plot.

Tennyson has the stirring, vigorous life in him, as many a line attests. When he wrote

Cannon to right of them,  
Cannon to left of them,  
Cannon in front of them  
Volleyed and thundered,

he wrote one of the finest of things. It was a complete, a perfect picture. In such short passages he excels. This is his forte, and yet hardly his genius. There is hardly a subject that he has not touched upon. He says in his poem of the "Brook,"

Katie walks  
By the long wash of Australasian seas  
Far off, and holds her head to other stars,  
And breathes in converse seasons.

This is a touch as pure, as perfect, as ever was written; it is poetry, and not merely jewelry.

His calling the morning an "awful rose" is familiar. But shall we quote beauties? we will have to quote the whole book, for that is Tennyson. We will however quote a few more. Of the lark, whom everybody has written about, in much the same way, he says,

The lark could scarce get out his notes for joy,  
But shook his song together as he neared  
His happy home, the ground.  
He speaks of "a slow broad stream,"  
That, stirred with languid pulses of the oar,  
Waves all its laxy lilies.

But these quotations are actually hap-hazard; the best things are not given, and there is not space here to give them. It takes a poet fully to appreciate Tennyson. We therefore give extracts, as our more practical readers may have comparatively seen but little of Tennyson. And his book is the best of books for practical men to read. The morality of Tennyson, like his other points, are in fashion. He is therefore "reformatory," and moralizes; but not always. This could not be expected from so aesthetic a mind as his. But he doubtless thinks, like so many others, that it is a necessity. F.G.

[Written for Colman's Rural World.]

## MISTAKEN VOCATIONS.

To the innumerable mistakes of the human race, may be traced, directly or indirectly, all its sins and sorrows. The liability to unintentional error, is one of the most fatal consequences of the primal disobedience, bearing in its train, as far as this world is concerned, warped characters, wasted energies, self-distrust, and often self-destruction.

One of the most manifest mistakes, attendant upon man's fallible judgment, is often made in his choice of a profession or employment. Any person who will take the trouble to recall the numbers of his acquaintances who are bound down to uncongenial duties and toils, will perceive the truth of this statement. Nor are these errors always the result of a misapprehension of the person's natural tastes and talents, either by himself or those who influence his decision. Parent's and guardians are very fond of mapping out the pathway of the future in which their children are to walk, regardless of the fact that nature claims to regulate all such matters, and never fails to make known to a man his proper vocation at the proper time. It does not require the aid of a Phrenologist to determine by examination of a boy's organs in what pursuit he is most likely to succeed when he attains to manhood. Any observing parent will detect the natural bias, almost in infancy—and happy is the child when that parent is content to follow and aid the behests of nature, instead of aiming at every point to thwart them, as is too often the case. "The child is father to the man," is trite but true. Observe the children in the school playground, and you would not be likely to make many mistakes in assigning them their future business. One exhibits a fondness for childish bargains; plays marbles for "keeps," praises his own possessions and depreciates those of his companions—he is your miniature trader. Another seems to be a sort of juvenile lawyer, ever ready with an argument; surveying the difficulties of his playmates with the cool eye of a critic, and giving his judgment with an air of impartiality any judge might emulate. Who can question his calling? In other groups we find the embryo politician, the preacher, the farmer, the mechanic, and occasionally some youthful favorite of the muses.

But it is not by these natural traits that men's vocations are parcelled out to them. Ambition and prejudice are more frequently the arbiters.

Of a large family of boys, in a farmer's family, for instance, the youngest, the pet, is thought to be particularly bright and interesting, and the parents at once determine that he is capable of something more than farm drudgery, and his pious mother immediately assigns him to the ministry, or his ambitious father sees in him the future eminent jurist or successful politician. And so the bright, active boy, who idolizes horses and delights in following the plow and wielding the hoe, is taught that his childish aspirations are groveling; that he is worthy of a nobler sphere of action, and that he must study hard to fit himself for his future station. He follows the advice of his parents,

and passes through a weary course of mental toil; graduates without special honors; enters upon his profession; toils unceasingly for years and achieves—what? Mediocrity; perhaps more likely, poverty and chagrin for himself, and deep disappointment for his friends, who "wonder that so-and-so does not get along better, he was such a smart boy." But there is no mystery about the matter. Few people can work, with hands or brain, to the best advantage when they do not really love and honor their employment.

"It is the heart and not the brain,

That to the highest doth attain."

Is true in more than one sense.

It might not be out of place, just here, to instance one or two cases that have come under the observation of the writer. The names are of course fictitious.

John Smith, the youngest son of a widow, was, in early life, destined for the ministry. Nature had made him a mechanic, and his mother was often surprised at the skill he displayed in his boyish inventions. Any piece of discarded machinery, no matter how intricate, was a prize to him. Old clocks that had long ceased their labors in the service of Time, yielded the secret of their inactivity to his deft fingers and were restored to usefulness; musical instruments, silent for years, gave out sweet strains at his bidding; bottles were converted into night-lamps, boxes into elegant cupboards, and any number of household conveniences testified to his peculiar talents. And, yet, upon all this, his mother looked with almost jealous eyes. Mechanism was no profession for the youngest and most gifted son of a family of affluence—she would rather he should employ his time in dissertations on theology or rhythmical versions of the Psalms.

In a few years John was in the pulpit—a good man and true, but not a successful preacher; loved and respected as a friend, but not admired in the sacred desk. His youthful predilections were still with him, and at any time he took more delight in a mechanical exhibition, than in a theological convention, and in constructing household implements, rather than pulpit thesis. Half of his time without a regular charge; mortified, disappointed, wondering at his own failures, it was a sad life to which he was doomed by the fondest love.

Another case comes up which is quite unusual and presents a contrast to the above. Harry Jones was an "odd child," and puzzled his parents exceedingly. They could not discover what his tastes and talents were, if he had any. He didn't like work, nor books, nor could his father interest him in his store. He was continually marking up his mother's immaculate floors and walls with charcoal and chalk; and as he grew older he "wasted more pencils and paper than he was worth," as he was often told. The truth is, Harry was an artist; but his parents could not recognize any value in his genius, it could not readily be converted into dollars and dimes, so it was wrong to encourage it; consequently Harry was told to give up his dreaming and his pictures, and to take the place, long marked out for him behind his father's sugar barrels. Harry hasn't a great deal of energy or he would work his way to fame, with his genius, in spite of obstacles. As it is, he will probably be an indifferent, dissatisfied grocer all his days.

Parents should be careful in choosing future professions for their children, to know that the children are suited to them; for mistaken vocations involve a great deal of the misery of this world. MARIE ESTELLE.

Rockford, Ill., February, 1865.

## RURAL RAPTURES.

'Tis sweet at dewy eve to rove  
When softly sighs the Western breeze,  
And wandering 'mid the starlit grove  
To take a pinch of snuff and sneeze.  
'Tis sweet to see in daisied field  
The flocks and herds their pleasure take;  
But sweeter are the joys they yield  
In tender chop and juicy steak.  
'Tis sweet to hear the murmurous sound  
That from the vocal woods doth rise,  
To mark the pigeons wheeling round,  
And think how nice they'd be in pie.

The mother's heart is the child's school-room.

Don't undertake to throw cold water on your wife's darling schemes, unless you want to get into hot.



## MASONIC MATTERS.

## Irish Traditions, &amp;c.

The Ill. Bro. Thomas James Quinton, 33d, G. Sec'y H. E. of the Supreme Council of Ireland, in his Free Mason's Calendar and Directory for 1866, published by authority, furnishes his readers with "Traditional and Recorded Information respecting the order of Free Mason's, selected from Ancient Authors, and from the Archives of the Grand Lodge of Ireland."

Among these Traditions we find the following: "2736 (A. M.) The Phoenicians are supposed to have settled, A. C., 1264, in Ireland, and Masonry to have been introduced by Heber and Heremon, sons of Milesius, succeeded by Eochaid, styled the Ollamh Fodhla, or learned Doctor, who (A. C., 769) constituted triennial meetings at Tara, in Meath. But the constant warfare and aggressions of the Danes destroyed the ancient records, and discouraged all sciences, though the eastern round towers and minarets which still exist, testify the labors of the era, corroborated by the opinions of Strabo, of Diodorus Siculus, and by Sanconiaton referred to by Sir William Betham, in his second volume of *Etruria Celtica*, assimilating the Masonic rites with the mysteries of Samothrace, and with the *Gobhan Saor*, or free-Smith of Ireland."

Another extract claims "Alfred the Great as an Irish Mason:"

"872 (A. D.) Alfred the Great promoted the Order, and the art much prospered. According to Bede, Alfred was initiated at the College of Mayo; and the letter of Eric, a celebrated philosopher of Auxerre, to Charles the Bald, about the middle of the 9th century, designates the Irish philosophers 'Servants of the wise Solomon.' The ruins of Kilmallock, (the Irish Balbec), &c., &c., show the antiquity and varied fortunes of the Order, in those dark and troublesome ages."

Of Templarism it thus speaks:

"1177. The Priory of Knight Templars, Kilmallock, was erected under the Earl Strongbow, Lord Warden and Grand Master."

"1183. The Priors of Nedrumand and St. John the Baptist were founded by Alured du Palmer."

"1235. Subsidies were raised by the Order in Ireland for the Holy Land."

"1591. Trinity College was founded where the Priory of All Hallows had been erected in 1106."

[Written for Colman's Rural World.]

## GEOGRAPHICAL ENIGMA.

ANSWER.

ED. RURAL WORLD: I find the answer to the Geographical Enigma, of the 15th March, to be as follows:

I am composed of twenty-five letters.

My 10, 24, 17, 4, 6, 11, 8, 18, is the name of a State—Delaware.

My 23, 15, 3, 19, 5, 21, 12, 13, is the name of a State—Maryland.

My 6, 21, 8, 22, 18, 12, is a County in Illinois—Warren.

My 16, 7, 2, 10, 7, 12, is a County in Virginia—London.

My 9, 24, 14, 19, is a County in Florida—Levy.

My 1, 7, 11, 12, 24, is a County in Tennessee—Roane.

My 25, 4, 19, is a County in Missouri—Ray.

My 20, 9, 7, 19, 13, is a County in Indiana—Floyd.

My whole is one of the best Western Agricultural and Horticultural journals now printed—*Rural World and Valley Farmer*.

Being a subscriber to your paper, I would say that I am very well pleased with it, and hope all farmers will feel interested in sustaining it. C. H. B., Montgomery Co., Ill.

## Boot and Shoe Grease.

The Shoe and Leather Reporter says hog's lard is admirably adapted to secure to leather both pliability and impermeability to water; train oil after it dries up, renders the leather brittle. Hog's lard renders the leather perfectly pliant, and no water can penetrate it. It is especially suitable for greasing boots and shoes; but in the summer seasons an eighth part of tallow should be melted with it. It should be laid on when in a melted state; but no warmer than one's finger dipped in the mass can bear. When it is first applied to a boot or shoe, the leather should be previously soaked in water, that it may swell up, so that the pores can open well and thoroughly absorb the lard. The liquid lard should be smeared over (to be waterproof) at least three or four times, and sole leather oftener still. Afterward the lard remaining visible on the outside should be wiped off with a rag. By this means you have a waterproof boot or shoe, without the annoyance caused by most stuffs of penetrating the leather and greasing the stockings. An occasional coating of hog's lard is also to be recommended for patent-leather boots or shoes, as it prevents the leather from cracking, and if it be not rubbed in too strongly the leather will shine just as well after the grease has been applied.

## THE MICROSCOPE.

BY FATHER BRIGHTHOPE.

The little folks are sometimes rather exacting, and it is hard to give them a reason why every evening cannot be spent at home. Yet outside cares and duties make frequent demands upon our time, and will not be put off. But the parlor is always warm and cozy, and whenever possible to remain with them, the "juniors" find it full of delight. We love to sit together and read, or relate, experiences of marches, or battles, or great trials in camp, and field, and hospital. One of our delights is found in the use of that admirable little instrument, the Craig Microscope which every family, having children in it, should possess. It furnishes an almost inexhaustible fund of enjoyment.

Katie brought out this evening, the little green box, and carefully drew forth the instrument. The first object that came to hand was on a plain glass, and seemed like a dim speck, not larger than this (.) but under the lens we distinctly read, "Our Father, which art in Heaven, etc," the Lord's prayer complete, containing two hundred and sixty-eight letters. Be assured that little eyes were opened wide with astonishment.

Birdie had found a butterfly, in a good state of preservation, and wished it to be examined. But it was too large to be seen all at once, so we began by brushing off a little of the fuzz from its wing. It seemed like fine, golden dust, but the specks proved to be perfect, symmetrical feathers, having brilliant colors, and various shapes. Katie now called to mind that we had not finished our examination of Mr. Fly, on the last evening, and specially asked to examine his proboscis, which he seemed to take so much pleasure in thrusting into everything, especially if it be sweet to his taste.

"Oh!" cried Katie when the object became visible, "Oh! what a pretty little shoe it has on, all fringed with lace!" But it wasn't a shoe, by any means; the extremity of the proboscis has a very fine and delicate arrangement, whereby its office is fulfilled, but which, under the lens does look somewhat like a lace fringed shoe.

Little Johnnie here broke out with an expression of his desire to see how his hair would look, so to make it more interesting, we each pulled a hair, and putting them together cut off little pieces, and soon had our eyes over them. The children could scarcely be convinced that it was really their hair which the instrument represented; so large, and different it seemed. Its tubular structure was apparent, and the several shades of color, and varieties of size were well marked.

A Bee's foot next came up for observation. Its beautiful golden hue, and hairy surface, and sacculated extremity, each so nicely adapted to the purposes designed, all came in for a share of admiration and delight. But the bee's tongue seemed more wonderful still. Long and tapering, its short sections, glittering like a brazen coat of mail, and terminating in a small transparent bag. But when the Bee's sting was shown, how much there was to tell about! Its surface was so perfectly smooth, and its extremity so sharp. Why, the finest needle was blunt, and its sides rough, compared with it! Johnnie was very sure he would let Bees alone, after that, if their sting was so long and so sharp.

Soon, the children's after supper hour had passed, yet Katie wanted to see "just one more," and introducing the glass, we bid her look. No pleasure was expressed, and each, in turn, made an examination, but none could guess aright. Perhaps older ones would have failed, for it was *cheese mites* which were presented. We wanted something rather more pleasant to think of at the last, so a Roach's feeler was brought to view. It seemed quite square shaped, of a dark brown color, with nine distinct sections, each with black spots, and had scattered double hairs cropping out from its surface. And here we must stop, for the "good nights" must be said, and the little group scatter for the time. Perhaps we may have more to say, at another time, of our little gatherings.

A OBE.

Oh! bury me by the garden gate,  
Where flowers bloom and children play,  
I'll love to have their little feet  
Go pattering 'round the livelong day.  
And, then, when summer's all gone by,  
And wintry night winds howl and rave,  
The light from out your window, Ma!  
Will stream across my little grave.

One reason why the world is not reformed is, because every man is bent on reforming others, and never thinks of reforming himself.

There is a Gaelic proverb, "If the best man's faults were written on his forehead, it would make him pull his hat over his eyes."

If you have great talents, industry will improve them; if moderate abilities, industry will supply their deficiencies. Nothing is denied to well-directed labor; nothing is ever to be attained without it.

## ANCIENT ARMOUR.



The ancient custom of wearing "coats of mail," and of having the body covered, to a great extent, with armour, has nearly gone out of practice. In those ages of the world, sometimes the whole body of the warrior was encased in armor, while in others only a helmet or breastplate was used.

Of course, the different portions had to be joined together by hinges, or something of the kind, to admit of free motion of the body; and

we are told that it was between the joints of the harness that King Ahab was wounded by the arrow which caused his death. The coat of mail worn by the giant Goliath, weighed five thousand shekels of brass. (1 Sam. 17-6.)

Paul, in writing to the Ephesians, represents the Christian's armour as consisting of the breastplate of righteousness, the shield of faith, and the helmet of salvation—and a happy state is that soul in thus accounted for life's battles.

## DOMESTIC DEPARTMENT.

**POTATO CHEESE CAKES.**—Half a pound of potatoes, boiled, and rubbed through a sieve, half a pound of butter beat to a cream, half a pound of white sugar, the yolks of six eggs, twenty drops of the essence of lemon. The eggs should be beaten separate, and added the last thing. Line a dish with good paste, and pour the mixture in. Bake half an hour.

**RICE CAKE.**—Half a pound of butter, half a pound of sugar, six eggs, a quarter of a pound of flour, a quarter of a pound of rice flour. Melt the butter to a cream; and add your sugar, stir it till it is light; break in six eggs, two at a time, and keep stirring your paste all the time; when the eggs are worked, add the ground rice and flour. Bake this in a hoop, in the same way as a plum-cake.

**HONEYCOMB GINGERBREAD.**—Half a pound of flour, half a pound of moist sugar, a quarter of a pound of butter, half an ounce of ginger, half the peel of one lemon grated, and all the juice. Mix all together to a paste, with half a pound of molasses; make it thin enough to spread upon sheet tins rubbed with butter; bake it in a moderately hot oven, and watch it all the time. When baked, it must be cut upon the tins, with a knife, in strips, and roll it around a wafer-stick. It will keep good for a month, in a very dry place, and closely covered.

**A CHEAP AND VALUABLE COMPOSITION FOR THE ROOFS OF HOUSES.**—Take one measure of fine sand, two measures of wood ashes sifted, three of slackened lime ground up with oil; laid on with a painter's brush; first coat thin, and the second thick. It adheres strongly, and resists the action of fire.

**TO DESTROY MOTHS.**—The vegetable musk seed should be thinly laid in the folds of fir or woollens. These seeds are highly esteemed by French perfumers for their fragrance. To destroy the vitality of the eggs which produce moths, a weak solution of ox-muriate of mercury in the spirits of rosemary, half a drachm to a pint, or a weak solution of arseniate of potash in the same spirit, about fifteen grains to a pint, is employed in preparing birds for stuffing, to prevent their being injured by moths.

**A CHEAP WATERPROOF PASTE.**—Take any kind of oil, or lard, and mix with it india rubber cut fine, let it simmer over a slow fire until well incorporated, adding oil or lard, until it is of proper consistency.

**TO DESTROY BEDBUGS.**—Rub the bedsteads well with lamp oil, this alone is good, but to make it more effectual, get a sixpence worth of quicksilver and add to it, put it into all the cracks around the bed and they will soon disappear. The bedsteads should first be scalded, and wiped dry; then put on with a feather.

**TO CLEAN KID GLOVES.**—White kid gloves may be kept nice, by rubbing them when they are soiled, with india rubber. If it becomes necessary to wash kid gloves, rub a piece of flannel, moisten it with a little milk, rub it on a cake of nice hard soap, and apply it to the soiled part of the gloves. As soon as the dirt is removed, rub the spot with a dry piece of flannel. It should be done on the hand.

**TO CLEAN A COAT OR PANTALOONS.**—Take brown hard soap and rub the collar where it is soiled well, and wherever there is a spot of oil, also the cuffs, and lower part of the sleeve. Have soft water boiling hot, dip out a pint, and lay the cuff and lower part of the sleeve in the scalding water until it acts upon the soap and the soil; then take it out, and with a knife, or the nail, take off the loose dirt, then dip again, and rub downward with the sponge—cleaning the inside of the cuff well. Then get another pint of hot water, and do the other in the same way. Then the collar which will need more hot water. When all the most soiled places are scalded and sponged, then soap a little water, do the coat all over rubbing downward, then rinse in the same way with warm water, and finish off with sponge wrung as dry as possible. Then hang up so as to preserve the shape, and drain and dry. This process will give to soiled clothes a lustre, and an appearance of new cloth, besides making them perfectly clean. Pantaloons in the same manner.

**TO REVIVE FADED BLACK CLOTHES.**—Boil two or three ounces of logwood in vinegar, and when the color is extracted, drop in a piece of carbonate of iron, which is of the same nature as rust of iron, as large as a chestnut, let it boil. Have the coat or pantaloons well sponged with soap and hot water, laying them on a table and brushing the nap down with a sponge. Then take the dye upon the table and sponge them all over with the dye, taking care to keep them smooth and to brush downward. When completely wet with dye, dissolve a teaspoonful of salaratus in warm water, and sponge all over with this, and it sets the color so completely, that nothing rubs off. They must not be wrung or wrinkled, but carefully hung up to drain. The brownest cloth may be made a perfect black in this simple manner.

**WHITENESS THAT WILL NOT RUB OFF.**—Mix up half a pint of lime and water, take a half a pint of flour and make a starch of it, and pour it into the whitewash while hot. Stir it well and it is ready for use.

**FINE AND WATER PROOF CEMENT.**—To a half a pint of milk, put an equal quantity of vinegar to curdle it. Take only the whey, and mix four or five eggs, beating the whole together. When mixed, add sifted quicklime until it acquires the consistency of a thick paste. With this, broken vessels, and cracks of all kinds may be mended. It dries quickly, and resists the action of water, and a considerable degree of fire.

**TO EXTRACT ESSENTIAL OIL FROM FLOWERS.**—Take any flowers you like, and lay a layer of flowers and then one of salt in an earthen jar, when filled carry it to the cellar; forty days after, strain the whole by pressure. Bottle that essence and expose it four or five weeks in the sun and dew to purify. One drop will scent a quart.

**A SALVE FOR CUTS AND SORES.**—One ounce and a half of olive oil, two ounces of white disculium, and two ounces of beeswax, melted together.

**TO RENDER CLOTH WIND AND RAIN PROOF.**—Boil two pounds of turpentine, and one pound of litharge in powder, and two or three pints of linseed oil. The article to be brushed over and dried in the sun.



## Horticultural Meetings.

## Alton Horticultural Society.

FRIDAY, March 3, 1865.

Society met at the residence of Charles W. Dimmock, Esq., in Alton.  
Mr. Johnson read the following paper on Tobacco.

## CULTIVATION OF TOBACCO.

Agreeing with the author of the "Chemistry of Common Life," who holds that mankind are so constituted as to require some unnatural stimulant—something more than the ordinary appliances of food and drink to keep machinery well oiled—it certainly seems a work of philanthropy to produce an article so well adapted to this end. No one who has well tested its virtues, who has inhaled and exhaled the fragrant smoke at his own bright hearth stone, without fear of perfuming and soiling damask curtains, and stuccoed ceilings, and turkey carpets, with wife all smiles, knitting and reading; for the good-natured wives of tobacco smokers can knit, read and smile, all in the same moment—no one whom Providence has thus favored can question the motives of him who, in right good earnest, sets about growing of this wonderful plant.

Franklin county, in Missouri, is distinguished for producing higher priced tobacco than any other locality probably in the United States. It was not uncommon during the last season, in looking over the St. Louis markets to see tobacco from this county quoted at from 40 cents to \$1; and some lots brought \$2, and one lot \$5 per lb.

Something more than two years since, I made a visit to this county, armed with a letter of introduction to Capt. J. R. Roberts, who lives a short distance from Gray's Summit, on the Pacific Railroad; a most genial, hospitable gentleman, who, I am sorry to say, does not "use the weed," but has had an experience of thirty years in raising it, and is most generous in imparting the valuable knowledge to others. To him I am chiefly indebted for what little of the theory I possess; and my short experience fully corroborates his statements.

A plant bed should be selected in rich new bottom ground, if you have it; if not, any situation that is not too much exposed to drouth. Soil where the Hazel and Sumac grow luxuriantly, is considered good. It must be thoroughly burned, to destroy all roots of grass, or weeds. This bed is sometimes burned in January; but usually in February or the early part of March. I think the latter quite as well. If there is a superabundance of ashes, rake off a portion, as they may prove too strong for the young plants, and destroy them. Then spade the ground two inches deep, take out all the surface roots, work it up well, and thoroughly pulverize it. A bushel of well-rotted hen-manure, on a space of ten yards square, would be an advantage. Make the surface smooth and level as a barn floor, if on bottom land; if on rolling land, make it as level as you can. Then sow one tablespoonful of the seed, Scripture measure, to ten yards square. Press the surface smooth and compact. The usual way to do it, is to tramp it foot by foot, inch by inch, with the feet, well booted. (Tobacco raisers often wear boots quite large enough to make it an expeditionary process.) The usual method is, then to cover it with fine brush, to protect from cold and drouth. The brush should be removed when the plant has reached, say the size of a dime (pre-Abrahamian coin, made of silver, a precious metal, which our fathers tell us was much in use when we were born.). Captain Roberts prefers hog's hair to brush. Scatter it well over the ground before it is tramped, and does not remove it at all. It is a good mulch, and excellent fertilizer.

If you desire to raise fine manufacturing tobacco, plant it in new ground. It will not produce so much in weight per acre, but the quality will more than make amends for the lack in quantity. Heavy shipping tobacco grows on old, rich soil. It will produce from 1,500 to 2,000 pounds per acre, while 1,000 to 1,200 pounds are a good crop for fine tobacco.

If the ground is new, plow three or four inches deep, and clear it of all roots near the surface. If old ground, plow in the fall; and then in the spring, before the time of frosts is over, to destroy the cut worm, which often proves destructive to the plant. Throw up ridges with a light plow three feet and three inches apart, leaving the hills that distance apart each way. Plants may be set out from about the middle of May to the last of June, at any time when the season is favorable. The time for setting is when the ground has been moistened by a shower. This is not tautological; for it is sometimes necessary to moisten it by artificial means. Last spring I was obliged to "make a season," as it is called, by saturating each hill with about a pint of water, before transplanting. The plant is very tenacious of life, and although there was no rain for three months after, three-fourths, perhaps seven-eighths of them lived and came to maturity. Thorough cultivation, with hoe and plow, is necessary to success. What the plow cannot do, in exterminating weeds, the hoe must; and with the hoe throw a good bill about each plant (the learned judgment of our criticizing committee to the contrary notwithstanding). Without this hilling it is liable to fall over, particularly if exposed to high winds. Setting the plants in high hills, is also an advantage to keep the lower leaves from dragging in the dirt, and being greatly damaged.

In priming tobacco, break off the bottom leaves five or six inches above the surface of the hill. When the bud appears it is time to commence topping, which consists in pinching off the bud and enough of the top leaves to allow from ten to fourteen leaves to a stalk. No smaller leaves should be left in the top than below, for they will not ripen in season.

About this time the suckers make their appearance, and you are fortunate if before this the worm has not commenced his depredations. There is now no rest for the successful tobacco-grower. Day after day, week after week, his force must be in the field, suckering—not the worm, but the tobacco—and destroying the worm. Innumerable eggs will be found in the morning, jeweling the leaves with their pearly whiteness. Brush them off upon the ground; they are not jewels. If left till another morning, they will have been metamorphosed into two-horned, crawling, green things of life, as long and large as a lady's finger; far uglier, though, and more repulsive to the touch. But they must be touched, or you will have no crop to touch when cutting time comes. Give them no quarter, but destroy them without mercy.

When the suckers begin to tire of growing, it is time to cut tobacco. Cut and lay it on the ground, inverted. After it has lain for two or three hours, until well wilted, hang it on sticks, which have been split, usually of shell-bark hickory. These sticks should be about four and a half feet in length, and an inch square. Hang from eight to ten plants on a stick; eight are better. Scaffold it for three or four days, then hang in the barn. The sticks should be placed not less than six, better eight, inches apart, on the tier poles.

Build your barn of logs, if you live in the timber—and there is where you should live to raise tobacco, or to engage in any other laudable pursuit—20 feet by 20, and 20 feet high, with a roof steep enough to extend it a third higher. Place the tier-poles four feet apart, and a sufficient distance above each other to give the tobacco room to hang without lapping much on the tier below. If it has ripened yellow, commence at once to fire it. Build a slow fire at first, not allowing the temperature to exceed that of a warm summer day, for the first twenty-four hours. The fires are to be kept up four or five days, night and day, until the stalks are thoroughly dried, and the leaf is a bright yellow. After it is thus well cured, it may be stripped at any time during the coming winter and spring when it is in order, which is usually the case in mild, damp weather. It then becomes soft and pliable, and can be handled without breaking it. In stripping, break the leaves from the stalk, tying them neatly in hands of six or eight leaves, making three varieties, first and second best, and the lugs which are the lower leaves, and bring the least in market. It can be bulked down when stripped, and will be in order at any time to "prise" into hogheads, and take to market.

S. B. JOHNSON.

Dr. Hull read the following report on the apple worm or moth:

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen of the Alton Horticultural Society:—I desire respectfully to offer a few remarks on some of the habits of the apple worm or codling moth, (*Carpocapsa pomonana*), and the best means of destroying him. This insect was introduced into the United States from Europe more than two hundred years ago, along as is supposed, with the importation of trees. This moth is fully described by Harris and others. Specimens may be seen in the Society's collection by Mr. F. Starr.

These nocturnal insects appear in great numbers on still warm evenings, early in May, and are quite active during May and June depositing their eggs in the calyx of the apple and pear, the early sorts being most depredated on by them. The eggs hatch in from five to fifteen days, depending upon the temperature of the atmosphere; then they become minute grubs and immediately commence eating their way into the fruit and reach the core, in six to twelve days, where they usually continue their depredations until they are ready to spin their cocoons when they out their way out and seek lodgment under cover of the rough bark or sheltered position, when they spin their cocoons from whence they emerge the following spring, perfect insects.

A sure way of destroying these insects is to allow hogs to run in the orchard from the first of June to the end of season. The hogs should be in sufficient numbers to consume all the fallen fruit before the insects have time to make their escape.

I have practiced lighting small fires in the orchard of still warm evenings during the month of May, to these fires the insects are attracted and burned. I have also by the aid of a good force pump with hose attached syringed the trees in the early part of the season with a strong decoction of tobacco water, to three gallons of which one quart of soft soap had been added. With a good pump this mixture may be thrown horizontally sixty feet. On striking the limbs it is converted into a fine spray wetting all parts of the tree and foliage. No insect can escape wetting, and all except those with hard wing covers are killed. With pump attached to the head of a barrel, two men and a team will in two hours syringe an orchard of 1,000 trees.

Mr. Eisenmeyer, special committee on old pear trees and orchards, submitted the following:

SHILOH VALLEY, Jan. 30th, 1865.

Friend Eisenmeyer, Dear Sir: In compliance with your request, I undertake to give the information about the old pear tree on my farm. The tree is about thirty-five years old, is twenty-one inches in diameter, and has borne fruit about thirty years; was grafted on apple stock; never had any cultivation; was planted near a bed of leached ashes on a southern slope—ashes on the upper side. The average crop of fruit, I think, would be about eight bushels. It has borne fruit every year for twenty years, and since that each alternate year heavy crops as high as thirty bushels. Each alternate year it rests—bearing sometimes three, sometimes two, sometimes one bushel—never entirely without fruit. Never blighted but on one limb, that I removed, and since then it has been quite healthy. Now it seems to be considerably exhausted from overbearing, making but little growth; but still no visible signs of decay.

Your friend now, as ever, PHILIP SCOTT.

Fruit committee reported on the table, from W. C. Flagg, superb specimens of Newtown Pippin; Rawles' Janet, fine; Hoops Winter Sweet; and a sweet apple for name, not known by the Committee. Also, two varieties of apples from J. Day, for name reference to Society.

It being announced that the committee on Investigation had made some discoveries in the adjacent dining room, of sundry good things and certain suspicious looking long necked bottles, the Committee of the Whole rose, and were politely requested by our friend Dimmock and lady, to partake of the refreshments provided. A social hour thus spent, the President called the members to order and to business.

Among the specimens of wine (or cordials) was a very fine article of currant, two years old, by A. and F. Starr.

Mr. Dimmock's residence is situated on the corner of Albany and Twelfth streets, in Alton. He has one of the best and oldest varieties of grapes in the city. Though only garden culture, he has an abundance of fruits and of the best quality, demonstrating, in a high degree, how much good fruit can be had from even small grounds about dwellings in the city.

Roots dispose to a good flow of milk; but the milk is not so rich as from richer feed.

The best feed, in general, for all kinds of farm stock, is mixed food. Steaming, or pouring on hot water, will benefit it, especially when cut hay or straw is used.



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Try it and be convinced, that it is the only planter adapted to the work it professes to do, leaving nothing to be done by chance, as is the case with all planters that depend upon the wheels to cover the corn. This machine is put up in the best style; has a polished steel furrow-opening share; plants cheek rows; is a perfect dropper, coverer and roller. Does good work in rough or foul land that cannot be planted properly with any other machine; and is the only successful sod planter—warranted to perform as recommended. Terms, cash, at shop, \$70. For sod planting attachments, \$8 extra.

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NORMAN J. COLMAN, St. Louis, Mo.



## HAWKEYE CULTIVATOR.

The above cut represents a back view of this favorite machine, now acknowledged to be without a superior, and wherever brought in competition with other cultivators it has taken the preference.

The Hawkeye excels other cultivators in its operation on side hills, in the fact that the depth of the plows is altered instantly to accommodate them to uneven surfaces, such as dead furrows.

It is also preferable to any other in stumpy or stony ground, as it is arranged so that no material part of the cultivator can be injured when the shovels strike an obstruction.

A pair of adjustable shields is furnished with each machine.

Its simplicity, strength, and the ease with which it is managed, will commend it to all.

Farmers in want of a cultivator, are requested to compare its merits with others before purchasing. Send for circulars.

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## BAROMETERS &amp; THERMOMETERS.

I wish to announce to my friends and the readers of the "World" in particular, that I have just received a lot of the above-named instruments. A barometer is an indispensable article in every household, especially to the farmer, as it indicates the exact change in weather—and if he only knew the usefulness of the instrument, he would not hesitate to pay a small sum for an article that will save hundreds of dollars.

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1y\*30 JACOB BLATTNER, Optician.

## FAMILY PROCESS OF TANNING.

Adapted to Farmers and others not skilled in the art, to dress their own Furs; Robes, Whang and Glove Leather per Pamphlet, accompanied by a set of Ladies and Gent's Glove and Mitten Patterns, &c. Right secured in 1864. For Individual Right and Process, remit \$5 or stamp for Circular. Address,  
GEO. W. HATCH, Inventor,  
Princeton, Bureau Co., Ill.

## The Ottawa Indian Reserve in Kansas, IS OPEN TO SETTLEMENT.

The Indians, numbering 200, are educated and keep 80 acres each, and become citizens in two years. They have donated 20,000 acres to a Baptist College, and the building is erecting. The Reserve is 11 miles square, and the county seat is located in the center on the Marias des Cygnes River. The first house was erected last April. We now have fifty white families, three saw mills, &c.

No liquors allowed to be sold. The Reserve is well watered and timbered, and abounds in lime stone ledges and has coal banks.

20,000 Acres of Prairie are for sale at one dollar and seventy-five cents to three dollars per acre, and ten acre tracts of timber, distant one to three miles, at six to ten dollars.

Farmers, Mechanics and Laborers wanted immediately. C. C. HUTCHINSON, Indian Agent,  
Mar 15-3t Ottawa, Franklin Co., Kansas.

## COMMERCIAL.

## ST. LOUIS WHOLESALE MARKET.

COTTON—Sales of 12 bales middling at 40c; 8 bales do at 41c; 19 bales do at 42c, with two low middling at 35c; 8 bales middling private, and 30 to 40 bales loose at 30c lb.

TOBACCO—We quote as the market limits of the different grades: say, for scraps 1 to 2½, damaged and green lugs 3 to 5½, factory 5½ to 6½, planters' lugs 6½ to 8½, common shipping leaf 9 to 13c, medium do 13 to 17½, good and fine 18 to 25c, (of the latter, however, very little is offered,) common manufacturing 18 to 24c, medium do 25 to 35c, good and fine 38 to 60@ 65c lb—the latter being scarce.

HEMP—The sales reported include 130 bales common undressed, at \$90; 27 bales do at \$100; 41 do good to prime do at \$120; 37 do prime at \$125; small lot choice at \$135; 37 bales do private; 29 do extra choice at \$150; 12 tons common dressed hemp at \$200; 35 bales prime at \$240; 69 do hauled tow at \$90, and a small lot break tow at \$50 per ton.

FLOUR—The sales comprise 4000 to 5000 bbls, including fine to low grade super from \$5 50 to \$6 20; inspected super \$6 25 to \$6 50; fancy do, branded extra, \$6 62½@6 75; inspected single extra and choice do \$7 35 to \$7 50; low double extra \$7 75; inspected and good do \$8 to \$8 50; choice and fancy brands do from \$9 to \$9 50 bbl.

WHEAT—Common fall from \$1 20 to 1 30; fair fall at \$1 35 to 1 38; good and prime fall \$1 40 to 1 45; strictly prime and choice \$1 50@1 55, and extra choice \$1 58@1 60 bushel.

CORN—Mixed white and white from 98c@ \$1 to \$1 05 bushel in new bags.

OATS—73@74c bushel, in new bags, mostly at the latter rate; choice and seed lots at 75@80c in new bags, and second-hand bags at 69@71c bushel.

BARLEY—We now quote inferior mixed and fair fall from \$1 25 to 1 45; good and prime fall from \$1 50 to 1 55; choice fall \$1 58@1 60; good and prime spring \$1 25@1 30; strictly prime and choice do \$1 35@1 40 bushel.

RYE—75@77c bushel.

GROCERIES—Louisiana Sugar, common to clarified, is now quoted from 17 to 21c; prime and choice raw having sold at 19@20c; Cuba from 15 to 17c; fair to prime and choice Rio Coffee from 36 to 38@39c; Havana and Carolina Rice from 14½ to 16c lb; good to choice plantation Molasses from \$1 20 to 1 30 gall. Belcher's Sugars are reduced three cents lb, and Syrup Molasses five cts gall.

BUTTER—Prime and choice rolls sell from 20 to 25c; same qualities dairy packed at 25@30c lb, as in quality and order.

EGGS—15 to 20c dozen, as in order.

HAY—\$29@30 ton for loose and tight pressed Timothy, an occasional choice lot was taken by dealers at \$29 50@30 ton. Upland Prairie is in steady demand at \$21 lb ton.

BEANS—We quote sales of good to prime white, mixed and straight sizes, from \$1 50 to \$1 75@ \$2; choice white and navy from \$2 10 to \$2 25 bushel, including the packages. Castor steady at \$3@3 10 bushel.

POTATOES—Pinkeyes, Neshannocks and Peach-blows at \$1 60@1 65, and choice do do at \$1 70@1 75 bushel, with pkgs.

ONIONS—Are in demand at \$2 to \$2 25 bushel, including bags.

DRIED APPLES—Prime choice and western from \$2 75 to 3, and inferior to good from \$2 to 2 50 bushel, with the pkgs.

HIDES—13c lb for flint, 11d for dry, and 6c lb for green salt.

WOOL—30c for unwashed, 40@45c for fleece washed, and 55@60c lb for tub washed.

LIVE STOCK—Receipts of Cattle have been liberal, and the price has declined about 1c lb. A large part of the sales for local consumption. In the past three days inferior and good common cattle have ranged from 3 to 4½; fair from 5 to 5½; good from 6 to 6½; prime from 7 to 7½; choice from 8 to 8½ lb gross. Hogs have continued steady at 8 to 10c lb, gross weight, as in quality. Sheep are dull, with sales at \$6½ to 8 head, and from 8 to 10@11c lb gross, as in quality.

## ST. LOUIS HORSE AND MULE MARKET.

Sales for the past week have been twenty head of fine Horses, \$200 to \$250 each; one pair matched, fast trotters, at \$900, and 50 common work horses from \$50 to 130 each.

Buyers are paying for Government Cavalry horses, subject to inspection, \$155, and for Artillery \$165 each, cash. Government is paying for the same \$170 and 180 in vouchers. Government Mules are worth \$185 in vouchers, and buyers are paying \$170 cash.

Auction sales for the past week have improved. Plugs and work horses have brought higher prices this week than any time this year. As business is opening, farmers and citizens are wanting work horses.

Sales for the past week have been 143 head of Mares and Horses, ranging in price from \$10 to 163, and averaging \$74 per head.

There is some inquiry for carriage and buggy horses, and a few fine horses would meet with ready sale.



25 North Main St.]

**PLANT & BROTHER,** (St. Louis, Mo.)

ST. LOUIS AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE AND SEED STORE.



STAFFORD'S SULKY CULTIVATOR.

3000 sold in 1864. Will cultivate from 10 to 15 acres per day, doing away with all hard labor. Weight 370.

Of this justly popular machine, we sold ONE HUNDRED last season, and could not get enough to fill our orders. Of all the Riding Cultivators yet introduced, this is the most simple in construction and substantial throughout. We are the general agents for KANSAS and MISSOURI. Price at Factory, \$70.00.

PLANT &amp; BRO., 25 North Main St., St. Louis.

**MISSOURI AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE AND SEED STORE,**

No. 26 South Main st., opposite Merchants' Exchange, St. Louis, Mo.

**BARNUM, FENNER & CO.,**

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in all kinds of

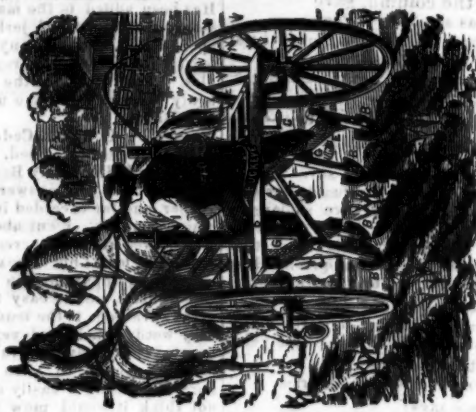
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINES, Grass, Field, GARDEN and Flower Seeds.

**CHAMPION SELF AND HAND RAKING REAPERS & MOWERS & Single Mowers.****The Latest Improved Ohio Machine.**

Those wishing to purchase a harvester, are requested to call and examine this acknowledged CHAMPION OF THE WORLD.

**Haworth's Prairie State double check row Corn Planter**  
In which is combined in the GREATEST DEGREE all the qualities of a PERFECT MACHINE.Here with find out of celebrated  
**Buckeye Sulky Corn Plow.**

Ride while you plow your corn.  
Buckeye Sulky Corn Plow fully sustains all that is claimed for it. Preferred over all others where ever introduced. Most simple in construction—most easily managed—gives entire satisfaction. Call and Examine.



Also, dealers in Rubber and Leather Belting, Threshers and Horse Powers, Sulky and Revolving Hay Rakes, Hay Hoisting Forks, Cider Mills, Plows, Harrows, &c. &c.

**BUCKEYE WHEAT DRILLS. VICTOR SORGHUM CANE MILLS, COOK'S SORGHUM EVAPORATORS.****Van Brunt's 2-horse Broad Cast Seed Sowers.**

We believe that in all of the above machines the public will find decided advantages over any other machines of the kind now in use. Purchasers are invited to call and examine for themselves.

AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF THE

**Nonpareil Washing Machine, with Universal Wringer Best in Use.**

Particular pains taken to furnish

**Pure and Reliable Garden Seeds, growth of 1864.**

Send for Catalogues—furnished gratis.

**BARNUM, FENNER & CO.,**

NO. 26 SOUTH MAIN ST., SAINT LOUIS, MO.

**KNOX FRUIT FARM AND NURSERIES.****GRAPES.**

Our vines are grown in the open air, from the best of bearing wood taken from our own vineyards, and are greatly superior to those grown under glass with their roots cramped in pots. They are healthy and vigorous, having remarkably good roots, and give entire satisfaction in their growth when planted, which is the true test of a good vine. We offer, in large quantity, the following:

Concord, Diana, Elsinburg,  
Delaware, Union Village, Herbornmont,  
Hartford, Maxatawny, Allen's Hybrid,  
Crevelling, Taylor, Rebecca,  
IONA,  
ISRAELLA,  
ADIRONDAC,  
And all other desirable kinds.

**RASPBERRIES.**

Our collection is unsurpassed if equalled anywhere, and includes:  
HORNET, the largest of all, and of great excellence.  
PILATE, very early and valuable.  
IMPERIAL, very productive and fine.  
SOUCHEFFE, very beautiful and good.  
JOUET, very beautiful and good.  
BRINCKLE'S ORANGE, finest flavor.  
FRANCONIA, one of the very best.  
IMPROVED BLACK CAP, hardy and very profitable.  
PHILADELPHIA.  
ALLEN'S HARDY, &c.

**BLACKBERRIES.**

New Rochelle, Dorchester and Newman, in any quantity.

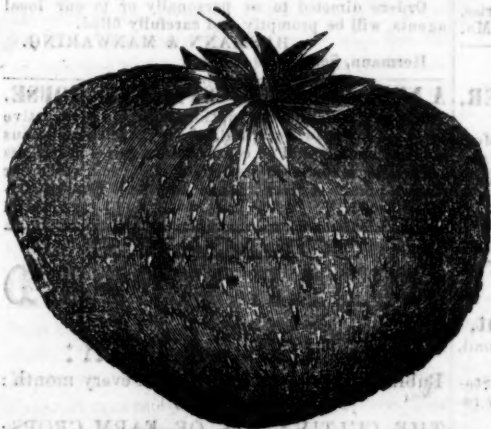
**CURRENTS.**

We have taken special pains to collect the best varieties of Currents, and have a very large supply of—  
CHERRY, largest and best for jelly.  
WHITE GRAPE, best white, very fine.  
VICTORIA, productive and latest.  
SHORT BUNCH RED, productive and very good.  
VERSAILLAISE, very large, and best quality.

Gooseberries, Asparagus, Linnaeus Rhubarb, &c. &c.

Send for Catalogue, enclosing stamp, at our Seed Store, Horticultural and Agricultural house, No. 29 Fifth St.

All articles belonging to such an establishment can be had, of the best quality and on the most favorable terms.  
J. KNOX, No. 29 Fifth St., Pittsburgh, Pa.  
2t—mar15

**STRAWBERRIES. GREAT AGRICULTURIST.**

It is claimed for this new seedling, that it is of unequalled size and productiveness, single plants producing as high as 294 berries, many of them weighing over an ounce each; of bright, glossy crimson color, very firm, high flavored, and a first class market berry. For an account of its origin, introduction, purchased by us, character and productiveness of the plant, size and character of the fruit, and other information, see our Circular. We have bought of Mr. Judd his entire stock of plants for sale, and are now able to furnish them at the following prices:

1 plant,	\$0 75	50 plants,	\$15
2 plants,	1 20	100 plants,	25
6 plants,	3 00	500 plants,	125
12 plants,	5 00	1000 plants,	200

Our stock of Strawberry plants, this season—including Golden Seeded—the best early; Russell and Fillmore—both of wonderful size and productiveness; French's Seedling, Triomphe de Gand, Wilson's Albany and all other desirable kinds—is the largest and best we have ever offered.

**Strawberry Plants by Mail.**

We will send, safely packed and postpaid,  
For \$1—1 Agriculturist, 8 Golden Seeded.  
For \$2—2 Agriculturist, 10 Golden Seeded, 12 Russell  
For \$3—3 Agriculturist, 10 Golden Seeded, 12 Russell and 12 Fillmore.  
For \$5—6 Agriculturist, 12 Golden Seeded, 12 Russell 12 Fillmore, 12 French's Seedling, 6 Kitley's Goliath.  
For \$10—12 Agriculturist, 24 Golden Seeded, 24 Russell, 24 Fillmore, 24 French's Seedling, 12 Kitley's Goliath, 12 Lenning's White.

For description of above and many other kinds—our select lists, mode of culture, prices, &c., see our Illustrated Catalogue.

**BUCKEYE CORN PLANTER.****The Best Planter Offered to the Farmer.**

There are several reasons why this is the best Planter in use, and the following are a few of them, viz: It never cuts a grain of corn. It cannot choke. It never misses a hill, if the lever is moved. The corn is effectually covered. The driver sits on a seat that never tips down. The shoes rise above the ground themselves. This is the only machine in use, or that can be used, wherein that is the case, and that alone will please every man who sees it. The corn is dropped from cylinders provided with grooves which agitate and feed the kernels into the cups, and it never can miss a hill when the lever is moved.

Send in your orders early for the

**BUCKEYE REAPER & MOWER,**

The only Machine that does the work to perfection, and has no equal in the world.

Also, Dealers in

**Landreth's Celebrated Garden Seeds, REVOLVING HORSE RAKES, SULKY RAKES, CUTTING BOXES, &c., AND THE****CELEBRATED MOLINE PLOWS.****Blunden, Koenig & Co.,**

WESTERN AGRICULTURAL DEPOT AND SEED STORE,

No. 56 North Second Street, above Pine, St. Louis, Mo.

Almanacs for 1865 and Illustrated Catalogues Furnished Gratis.



## Clippings.

Thomas Hood died composing—and that too, a humorous poem. He is said to have remarked that he was dying out of charity to the undertaker, who wished "to turn a lively Hood!"

A wag being asked the name of the inventor of butter-stamps, replied that it was probably Cadmus, as he first brought letters into Greece.

A wise man may be pinched by poverty, but only a fool will let himself be pinched by tight shoes.

He who is a tiger in his own family is generally a sheep in society.

Words are but poor fig-leaves to cover the nakedness of deeds.

We have seen some awful typographical errors in our day and generation, but seldom any more absurd than the following: An editor, wanting a line to fill the column, gave "Shoot Folly as she dies."—*For.*

In setting up the above, the printer had it thus: "Shoot Polly as she flies—*For!*"

## NOTICES BY THE PRESS,

Of Colman's Rural World.

Haines' Legal Adviser, Chicago, Ill., says: "We notice in the last issue of this valuable agricultural paper that their subscriptions have so largely increased, that their first number issued under its present form is entirely exhausted. This shows that the practical efforts of its Editor are appreciated by agriculturists. It should be read by every farmer."

The Canton (Mo.) Press says: "Every Western farmer would find it worth many times the subscription price in the course of the year."

The Du Quoin (Ill.) Recorder says: "It is worth many times the subscription price."

The Belleville Advocate says: "This Journal was greatly improved with the new year, and now ranks among the first in the country. It should be published weekly, and Western farmers would find it to their advantage to give it such patronage as would enable its publisher to do this next year."

## DR. WHITTIER,

Longer located in St. Louis than any other Chronic Disease Physician. Office 65 St. Charles St., one square south of Lindell Hotel, Saint Louis. All Chronic, Virulent and Special Diseases treated. Hours, 8 A.M. to 8 P.M. Confidential consultation free of charge. Call at office and receive Theory of Disease free. Communications by mail promptly answered. My Theory of all such diseases sent free for two 3 cent stamps. [aply]

## YOUNG EVERGREENS,

Both Nursery grown and from the forest, with instructions for their successful management. Also, Mahaleb and Pear Stocks, Grapes, Berries, Shrubs, Vines, Plants, &c., All at low rates. Priced Lists on application.

J. C. TEAS & FREEMAN,

It Raysville, Ind.

## TRUE TO NAME.

5,000 Russell's Prolific Strawberry, One dollar per dozen, Four dollars per hundred, Twenty-five dollars per thousand. 10,000 Triomphe de Gand, Fifty cts. per doz., Two dollars per hundred, Ten dollars per thousand. Jenny Lind, Burr's New Pine, Wilson, Scarlet Magnate, &c. 10,000 Grapes, 30 varieties, Catawba Fifty dollars per thousand. A general assortment of

Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Evergreens, 300 kinds Roses, and a fine stock of Greenhouse and Bedding Out Plants, at the

Star Nurseries,

Marine and 23d Sts., Quincy Ill.

Send for our Descriptive Catalogue.

[ap2t] HARGIS & SOMMER.

## FLOWER SEEDS.

My annual descriptive catalogue for spring, 1865, is now ready for distribution, and will be sent gratis to all who apply. HENRY MICHEL, No. 56 North 2d St., St. Louis, with Blunden, Koenig & Co. [ap2t]

## OSAGE ORANGE PLANTS.

A few Thousand for sale at Fifteen Dollars per Thousand. Apply immediately to HENRY MICHEL, No. 56 North 2d St. Louis, Mo., at Blunden, Koenig & Co.'s Western Agricultural Depot. [t]

## PEONIAS.

A large collection; 12 choice varieties, for Three Dollars. HENRY MICHEL, No. 56 North 2d St., St. Louis, Mo. [t]

## BEDDING OUT PLANTS.

Verbenas, Heliotropes, Geraniums, Lantana Salvias, Lemon Verbena, &c. Also a large and handsome collection of Greenhouse Plants. Catalogues sent free—send your address. HENRY MICHEL, No. 56 North 2d St., St. Louis, Mo., with Blunden, Koenig & Co., Western Agricultural Depot and Seed Store. [ap2t]

## RICHARD C. LUDLOW,

Manufacturer of

WIRE CLOTH, WIRE GOODS, AND

WIRE FOR FENCING,

AND BALING HAY AND HEMP.

59 Market Street, St. Louis, Mo.

[ap1-17]

## THE JOHN H. MANNY

Improved

## REAPER &amp; MOWER

Self-Rake, Hand Rake, Mower.

This machine, made at

Rockford, Ills.

Is especially adapted to the wants of the

FARMERS OF THE WEST.

As a Combined Reaper & Mower, It has enjoyed an excellent reputation for years; yet it has progressed in improvements till the

Improved Jno. H. Manny

At this time so far exceeds that made several years ago, that the farmer acquainted only with the old machine, must see and witness the work of the new Improved John H. Manny to fully realize its superiority. A

## SELF-RAKE

Has been added to the machine, which works with a steady motion, free of jerks, requiring less power to operate it than that of any other rake. It is controlled by the driver who regulates the size of the bundles. Following is the testimony of one out of many farmers who have used the machine with the Self-Rake.

Red Oak, Cedar Co., Iowa, Oct. 22, '64.

Messrs. Hoelt & Reed, Agents for Manny Reaper: Sir—The J. H. Manny Reaping and Mowing machine I bought of you answered every expectation as a reaper, and far exceeded it as a mower. I had but a small harvest. I cut about 80 acres of small grain and mowed about 30 acres of grass, and had no trouble in the least; not a box or bearing got hot. The self-raking apparatus is a complete success, working like a charm, and so easy to drive that I consider it a great advantage to the team. We cut and raked some very weedy wheat and very heavy oats, lodged and tangled every way, and full of "morning glory." The machine appears to have no side draft, one span of horses operating it easily at a very slow walk. I did not think it would mow my sloughs, as they were thickly set with Red Top, lodged and tangled badly. I got a Ball machine and tried it for two or three hours; had to lay it by; it would not work at all. I then tried the Manny; it went through without any trouble. In a word, the machines are all and more than you claim for them. All who have seen mine work, admire it for its lightness of draft, good raking and clean cutting. Yours truly, JOSEPH PATTERSON.

## THE HAND RAKE

Is unsurpassed by any other machine in point of work—and it is considered an easy job to fork the grain off the machine. Here is what the farmers say. I take simply one out of their statements, to-wit:

Adel, Adair Co. Iowa, Dec. 1, '64.

W. A. K.: Dear Sir—As to my machine I do not see any place where it could be improved. Your double motion in a combined machine is just the thing for the farmer. A great many kind of machines are used here. The Buckeye seems to mow nice, but it clogs in heavy grain where there is large weeds, where the Manny would cut a whole family of them, and go right along without any trouble. M. H. SHEPPARD.

## The John H. Manny Self-Rake and Hand Rake,

Are both combined machines, and will mow as well as reap.

The late improvements consist in part as follows: Two sizes bevel gearing. Enlarged drive and grain wheels. Adjustable seat for driver. Adjustable support and spring seat for forker. Iron cutter bar and new guard. Balance wheel, new pitman, hollow wrist pin. Wide boxes for journals. New arrangement of lever. Double shive for reel. Patent adjustable gathering divider. Notwithstanding that the

## MOWER

OF THE IMPROVED JOHN H. MANNY COMBINED MACHINE.

Is in every respect sufficient for cutting all kinds of grass, a separate and distinct

## John H. Manny Mower,

Is made, to keep pace with the requirements of the farmers. The following is given among many statements:

Anderson, Clayton Co. Iowa, Nov. 9, 1864.

W. A. Knowlton, Agent: Dear Sir—The first day I started with your machine was in a 20 acre patch of clover, and half or more lodged. Two of my neighbors came to see it start. I went five or six rounds first-rate, and it commenced to rain; I wanted to stop, but they were not satisfied, and I kept on, it raining like all vengeance. They thought the machine would get clogged, but there was no clog to it. They all had machines of their own, and they could not go half around the clover field without clogging; but they went home well wet, and satisfied that the machine could not be beat. I have reaped by the side of the Ball and the J. P. Manny, but the J. H. Manny is better than either of them. J. BAXTER.

## BURSON'S GRAIN BINDER,

Can be had with the John H. Manny Machine. Farmers be sure that you get the JOHN H. MANNY REAPER & MOWER. If you wish to get a machine that will surely cut your grain and grass.

Send for a pamphlet and further particulars.

## W. P. PENN,

Agent, No. 15 Vine Street, between Main and Second, ST. LOUIS, MO.

## GRAPE VINES.

NORTON'S VIRGINIA SEEDLING—The great wine grape of this continent—making a dark red wine, resembling the famous Port and Burgundy—pronounced by physicians an excellent medicinal wine. Mixed with the Concord in equal parts, a wine is formed praised by all good judges. Plants healthy and productive, not subject to mildew or rot. Price 35 cents each; \$25 per 100 for well rooted layers. Strong two year old plants from cuttings at 50 cents each; \$35 per 100.

TAYLOR'S BULLITT—A vigorous, healthy, white grape, making an excellent wine resembling in a high degree the sherry wine of commerce. Fine layers, 35 cents each; \$25 per 100.

CONCORD—One of our most vigorous and healthy market and family grapes, making a good, light wine. Every family should have a couple dozen plants. Price 30 cents each; \$20 per 100.

HARTFORD PROLIFIC—The earliest, most prolific and most profitable market grape in cultivation, making also a good wine, a sample of which was on exhibition at our late State Horticultural meeting. Price 40 cents each; \$30 per 100.

The above grapes we can recommend for general cultivation, and every farmer should plant them. They will find them far more profitable than the high priced kinds, which they know nothing about.

N. J. COLMAN, St. Louis, Mo.



## BALL'S OHIO MOWER AND REAPER.

We are making this justly celebrated Machine, and farmers wishing to purchase, would do well to send in their orders early.

For particulars and prices, send for circulars.

## Kingslands &amp; Ferguson,

Corner of Second and Cherry Sts., St. Louis.

## 1865. BEDDING PLANTS. 1865.

The subscriber would call attention to his large and well grown stock of Bedding Plants, embracing a splendid collection of Verbenas, Petunias, Heliotropes, Salvias, Geraniums, Fuschias, &c. Also, a fine collection of Dahlias. Well rooted cuttings of Dahlias supplied in May. Jobbing Gardeners would do well to examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere. Address STEPHEN EBERT, at St. Louis Nurseries, Care N. J. Colman, St. Louis, Mo.

## P. M. PINCKARD,

STATIONER, PRINTER & BOOKBINDER, Nos. 78 and 80 Pine St., St. Louis, Mo.

Invites the attention of Booksellers, Country Merchants, School Teachers and others, to his full and complete stock of SCHOOL BOOKS, WRITING PAPERS, BLANK BOOKS, PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, MASONIC BOOKS AND BLANKS, FAMILY BIBLES, STANDARD PUBLICATIONS, RELIGIOUS AND MISCELLANEOUS, SUNDAY SCHOOL BOOKS, HYMN BOOKS, PRAYER BOOKS, &c.

I have for sale Sorgho or the Northern Sugar Plant, By Isaac A. Hedges, 12 mo. cloth. Price, sent by mail, 75 cents.

County Offices supplied with Blank Books and Stationery, at reasonable rates. Blank Books of any required pattern made to order, at short notice. BOOK AND JOB PRINTING of every description neatly executed.

Orders by mail will receive prompt attention and will be filled at as low figures as if the purchaser were present. Address orders to P. M. PINCKARD, Nos. 78 and 80 Pine street, St. Louis, Mo.



## THE CELEBRATED Craig Microscope

Combines instruction with amusement, and lasts a lifetime. The best, simplest, cheapest and most powerful microscope in the world. Gotten up on an entirely new principle. A beautiful gift to old or young. Magnifies nearly 10,000 times—a power equal to complicated twenty dollar microscopes. The only instrument which requires no focal adjustment, therefore can be used by every one—even by children. Adapted to the family circle as well as scientific use. Shows the adulterations in food, animals in water, globules in blood and other fluids, tubular structure of hair, claws on a fly's foot, and in fact there is no end to the number of objects which can be examined in it. Liberal discount at wholesale. Agents wanted everywhere. Send for circulars. Price only \$2.50; beautiful mounted objects \$1.50 per dozen.

The Pocket Novelty Microscope, companion to the Craig, represented in the above cut, for examining living insects, seeds, cloth, skin, wool, bank bills, flowers, leaves, &c. &c., is a compact and handy instrument. Price only \$2.

Also, the new and beautiful folding Bellevue Stereoscope, which magnifies pictures large and life-like. Price \$3. Choice Stereoscopic Views \$3 per dozen. Any of the above instruments will be sent prepaid on receipt of price. Address, G. G. MEAD, P. O. box 1055, Chicago, Ill. 4t-marl

## DRAIN TILE.

I am erecting an extensive TILE and PIPE Works at 16th Street and Pacific Railroad, only 2 squares west of 14th Street Depot, and expect to be able to furnish Drain Tile of my own make in April or May, manufactured upon the most approved machines, and at the following rates at the factory:

Size,	1 1/2 inch bore,	Price per 1000 feet.	all irreg-
2	"	\$15	ulars
3	"	20	double
4	"	40	price of
5	"	80	straight
6	"	120	pipe.

And until I am able to supply the demand at my own factory, I will receive and fill orders for any sized Tile at 10 per cent. above Joliet prices, and cost of transportation and breakages—they having appointed me sole agent for their Works, in St. Louis.

Address, H. M. THOMPSON, Office in rear of Post Office, Box 3459. [marl-8t].

## WESTERN NURSERIES, ST. LOUIS, MO.

The proprietor offers for sale, at wholesale or retail, a large assortment of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, of most all kinds, and are of the best selected fruit for the West, consisting of Apple, Peach, Pear, Cherry, Plum, Quince, Grapes, &c., and all Small Fruits. Packing and shipping done in the best order. Address the Proprietor, 223 Locust St. Saint Louis, Mo. [marl1f] STEPHEN PARTRIDGE.

## Strawberry Plants

THE WILSON'S ALBANY,

Producing double the quantity of fruit of any other variety ever tested by me in this climate, for sale at \$2 per 100 plants. N. J. COLMAN.

GEO. HUSMANN. C. C. MANWARING.

## HERMANN NURSERY.

HUSMANN & MANWARING, Proprietors, HERMANN, MO.

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